The Chicago Tribune.

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STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Mayor's Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the House.

An Amendment Adopted Increasing the Mayor's Power to Remove City Officers.

Another Day's Debate on the Question of Credit Deductions in the Senate.

Passage in the Senate of the Bill Relative to Deposits by Foreign Insurance Companies.

Substance of the Report of the Penitentiary Investigating Committee.

George W. Dennis (Dem.) Elected United States Senator from Maryland.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COOK COUNTY REASSESSMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 19.—The Senate, on Mr. Dore's motion, called up the bill providing for a reassessment in Cook County, in order to correct the unconstitutional features in it.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

The House succeeded in passing, with some amendments, the Senate bill which is intended to allow cities in this State to sell lands for delinquent taxes, several of these municipalities having been terribly crippled by the fact that there has been no general officer of the county who could sell lands. It is an emergency bill, and, if the Senate concurs in the House amendments, it will go into force at once.

ANNEXATION BILL.

Unanimous consent was granted Mr. Brooks to take up the Senate bill for annexing territory to cities, and it was read and referred. It will be probably so amended in the House as to remove some features in it which are objected to.

THE MAYOR'S BILL

was, on Mr. Short's motion, so amended as to have no restriction on the Mayor's power of removal, except in case of officers appointed by the Governor, and was ordered engrossed for a third reading. The recent performance in Chicago have about convinced all members of the necessity for giving some more power to the chief officers of that city.

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

The report of the Special Committee on the Penitentiary recommends that the commissions be done away with, and the contract system adhered to. They find that the past management was negligent and incompetent, but not dishonest. The debt of the concern amounts to $235,000, but there is property on hand which is not needed to the value of about $80,000, but the proceeds, by the present law, have to go into the State Treasury. The debts contracted prior to the adoption of the present Constitution amount to $46,000, and should be paid at once. They believe the Penitentiary is at present self-supporting, and that its managers should be held to rigid responsibility. There are now 300 men employed in cutting stone for the State House, and they think that there will be a great demand for stone next year, and that these men can be profitably employed cutting stone for the Chicago market.

SENATE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate was busied all day in listening to speeches on Mr. Washburn's amendment to strike out the provision allowing deduction of debts in listing credits, nearly all of the [illegible] speaking in opposition to it, while only [illegible] Senator favored this proposition. It is more and more evident that the Revenue Committee will be fully sustained by the Senate on this point.

INSURANCE BILL.

The Senate passed the bill, originally presented by Dore, providing that where foreign insurance companies present a certificate from the Superintendent of Insurance in any other State that they have deposited two hundred thousand dollars in that State, they may do business in this State without further deposit. It was introduced and passed with special regard to the interests of Chicago.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus to decide what course to pursue in regard to the reports of the Special Committee on the Governor's Message met this evening, but adjourned till Tuesday, few members being present.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 19.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Bowman, Jewett, Bishop, Eddy, Jackson, McNulta, Little, and Nicholson (sick).

CHICAGO REASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. DORE introduced a resolution asking the Governor to return to the Senate the bill providing for the reassessment of property where the records have been destroyed. Adopted.

NECESSARY LEGISLATION.

Mr. CRAWFORD desired to introduce a resolution constituting the Chairmen of standing committees of the House and Senate a Committee to report as to what legislation is necessary to be enacted, etc.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules to consider the resolution—yeas, 21; nays, 11.

DIVORCE.

Mr. DONAHUE introduced a bill to amend Chapter 33, Revised Statutes of 1845, entitled "Divorce."

CORPORATIONS.

Mr. McNULTA, from the Committee on Corporations, reported back Senate bill 216, concerning corporations, and for regulating managers, agents, and officers thereof, which was made the special order for Thursday next.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Senators Alexander, Woodard, and Reddick were appointed a Committee of Conference on a certain appropriation bill, being the second committee on the same bill.

THE REVENUE BILL

came up as the Special Order, Mr. ALEXANDER taking the floor, and continuing his remarks of yesterday evening, bringing out, however, but little in addition to his previous remarks.

Mr. WHITING moved to amend, by striking out the word "credits" in Section 27, and inserting the words "personal property."

The CHAIR (Voris) was of opinion that the amendment was not in order, but was persuaded to the contrary, on the ground that the friends of the bill had a right to perfect the same, and that a motion to amend the section took precedence of a motion to entirely strike out.

Mr. WHITING was of the opinion that a man should have the right not only to deduct his debts from his notes, stocks, bonds, etc., but from his personal property—and this upon the incontrovertible proposition that notes, bonds, etc., were property. He was satisfied that no constitutional impediments were in the way of deductions as provided in the bill, and was of the opinion that property should be taxed upon its net value, and that alone.

The people are sensitive upon this matter of taxation, and will require one of two things—either to list everything or make proper deductions, and that the latter course was the just one. If he could not get deductions upon personal property as well as credits, he would vote for Washburn's amendment.

Mr. DORE said he wanted things real and tangible taxed because they could be reached and seen, but this fleeting and transitory property could not be reached, and consequently could not be valued, and proceeded to repeat his arguments of yesterday, the subject of illustration alone differing.

Mr. STREVELL was of opinion that property should be taxed upon its value. The old system of taxation was a fraud, and every assessor a perjured man. He was of opinion that the bill should pass as reported by the Committee.

Mr. PIERCE said the preparation of any bill for revenue in which equal justice should be done to all, was a matter of extreme difficulty, and he considered that the committee had found the golden mean in the present one. A portion of the Senate considered the bill too stringent; others that it was not stringent enough. Therefore he was of opinion that the bill was right. If credits were stricken out, taxation would be levied upon more wealth than was actually in existence, and would show an amount of wealth that did not exist. Debts and credits were a sign, for where there was a creditor there was a debtor. Credits were no evidence of prosperity,—but rather of poverty. Illinois could not enhance in ten years to come as it had ten years past, unless some other interests were favored than those of agriculture. Manufactures must be encouraged.

Mr. VORIS was opposed to the amendment, but advanced no idea beyond that previously advanced.

TAX COLLECTORS.

The order was temporarily postponed to allow Mr. Kerr to call up Senate bill 300, to provide for the collection of revenue, and sale of property for non-payment of taxes for special assessments or [illegible].

INSURANCE BILL.

[illegible] consent was had, and Senate bill [illegible], to amend the Insurance law so as to admit [illegible] companies without deposit, where such [illegible] has been made in any other State, read a [illegible].

Mr. CRAWFORD objected to the bill for the reason that the section to be amended was not inserted in the bill, as required by the Constitution.

Mr. [illegible] supported the position taken by Mr. CRAWFORD, while Mr. McNULTA discussed [illegible].

The bill was passed—yeas, 36; nays, none. [illegible]

THE REVENUE BILL AGAIN.

The special order was resumed, when Mr. [illegible] said that there was no danger that taxes [illegible] be levied upon visible property, [illegible] not visible, such as notes, bonds, &c., [illegible] through any door that might be shut [illegible]. The committee had allowed one [illegible] property to escape, and that the most re[illegible] while the burden of taxation fell [illegible] which required protection. The bank [illegible] go scot free, while [illegible] by the throat and taxation [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] said that if he could see [illegible] wickedness in the bill that [illegible] to see there was, he would not give it a moment's consideration; but he was free to confess that he "couldn't see it." Under the Constitution no other deduction could be allowed than those in the bill in question, and these could be safely allowed. The old Revenue law was a fraud and humbug, and had been carried out in a fraudulent manner, and that Assessors and Collectors had constantly and persistently violated the decisions of the Supreme Court, citing the decision in the case of Worthington in 21st Illinois.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.

Mr. MAYO offered a bill appropriating $10,000 for the Governor's Contingent Fund.

SUPREME COURT BILL.

The bill appropriating for the Supreme Court rooms at Mount Vernon, was made the special order for next Thursday.

Various proposed amendments to the rules were taken up and discussed.

FORCIBLE COLLECTION.

The Senate bill for the collection of revenue and sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes, being for the special benefit of cities, was taken up.

Mr. MERRITT moved it be recommitted so as to change time of making sale.

Mr. LEE urged the necessity for the immediate passage of the bill.

The motion was lost, and the bill passed,—yeas, 124; nays, 5.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS HOME.

The bill making appropriation to pay the deficiency of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and to defray the expenses for last December and January, amounting in all to $60,000, was taken up.

Mr. CUMMINGS said he would vote for the bill, simply because the money was due to honest parties, but he wanted the institution to stop.

Mr. GILLHAM said as the necessity for the institution was about over, he wanted the building used as an asylum for the hopelessly insane, who were now shut up in jails, &c., and he offered resolutions looking to that end.

Mr. CAREY said part of one of the Insane Asylums would be set apart for these people, and he objected to starting any new institution.

The SPEAKER said the building in question belonged to the State, and it could do with it as it pleased. The only question now was the payment of the debts. He would say that he was opposed to the way in which all these institutions were located, and hoped the time would come when they would tear down all the buildings and put them up in one place instead of having them get up rings and pools every session.

Mr. SHAW was also in favor of a radical reform of the way in which institutions were managed and the money expended, and he wanted them in one place. As for the Soldiers' Home, they were trenching on the law and taking in the children of soldiers disabled and living. At the proper time he would introduce a bill on the subject.

The bill was passed—yeas, 118; nays, 2.

PENITENTIARY BILL.

The Senate bill to legalize the action of the Governor in paying $39,000 to the Penitentiary Commissioners was taken up.

The bill passed—yeas, 90; nays, 28.

ANNEXATION BILL.

The bill for the annexation of territory to cities was read and referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, with an amendment offered by Mr. Brooks, that no members of a jury provided by law should be resident of a corporation or territory to be annexed.

BILL POSTPONED.

On motion of Mr. SHORT, the Revenue bill was postponed till Thursday morning.

TEN-MINUTE RULE.

Mr. Roberts' amendment to the rules, limiting the time of talking to him to 10 minutes, was adopted—yeas, 77; nays, 26.

EVENING SESSION PROPOSED.

The proposed amendment to the rules to meet on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, was referred to a committee.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Mr. GILHAM got in his resolutions relative to giving up the Soldiers' Orphans' Home Asylum to the hopelessly insane when no longer used for the present purpose.

Mr. MILLER (St. Clair), moved to strike out the word "hopelessly." It was not well to have that class entered by themselves.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM opposed the resolution, which was referred.

THE MAYORS' BILL

was reported back by the Committee, and amended by striking out the amendment which had been previously adopted, so that it will be in the power of the Mayor to relieve any officer of any Board except when appointed by the Governor. It was then ordered engrossed for a third reading.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the publication of the fifth volume report of the State Geologist, and fixing his salary till then. It appropriates $6,500 for plates of 3,000 copies, and also appropriations for salaries. Ordered that the bill be reported back with the recommendation that it pass.

SAVINGS BANK BILL.

The bill to incorporate saving banks was taken up in Committee on the Whole. This is the one introduced by Mr. Miller, of Kane.

Mr. Barnes offered one as a substitute, which was voted down.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

The passage of the bill was recommended, and the Committee rose.

The amendments to the bill for the publication of the fifth volume of Geological Reports, were concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The amendments to the Savings Bank bill were adopted, and it was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF CHICAGO.

Mr. FREER offered a resolution calling on the Governor for any additional correspondence he might have in relation to the military occupation of Chicago. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 19.—Evidence of an organized effort to secure temperance legislation appear daily in the Legislature, in the form of petitions, of which there were a number in both houses, today, for a law to prevent the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, and there were 1,000 extra copies ordered of the Assembly bill modelled on the Ohio law, making the liquor-seller responsible for damages, which is in the hands of a Select Committee, Messrs. Graham, Cory, and Allen. In the Senate the Assembly resolution limiting the time for receiving bills to Feb. 15 was concurred in.

Bills were introduced to provide for the collection of judgments in certain cases; to amend the Richland County Railroad charter; to amend Sections 26 and 40 Chapter 15, Revised Statutes, relative to meetings of County Supervisors.

The Speaker announced some additional members of committees; also, as the Committee on Lumber and Manufactories, Messrs. H. F. C. Nichols, Stone, Moore, Patton, and Peterson.

Numerous leaves of absence were granted, and, after an animated discussion, in which Mr. Barron, the member from distant Polk, vainly tried to stem the tide of members whose homes were easily reached, it was voted—61 to 26—to adjourn from this morning to Monday evening. Several members boldly defended such adjournments, to enable them to attend to private duties.

Resolutions were offered directing sets of Wisconsin law reports, and other State documents, to be furnished the library of the Chicago Law Institute; characterizing a tariff for any purpose but revenue unjust and unconstitutional.

There was a lively discussion participated in by leading members on the proposed amendment to the rules to allow smoking in the Assembly Chamber when the body was not in session, which was indefinitely postponed.

Bills were introduced to provide for the appointment of school moneys by the transfer of funds when there has been a failure to levy the necessary [illegible], and in case of the burning of school houses; requiring the consent of the District Attorney or Supervisors to commencement of suits for the support of bastards; to amend Chapter 13, Revised Statutes, Chapters 27 and 29, Laws of 1871, so as to fix the fall meeting of County Supervisors on the second Tuesday of October; providing how taxes shall be equalized and assessed, &c.; to confirm the right of Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company in the contract of 1857, between the LaCrosse & Milwaukee and St. Croix & Superior Railroad Companies, so as to give them six sections for each of the sixty-one miles between Portage and Tomah; to constitute County Boards of Supervisors of one member for each 3,000 inhabitants, instead of each town; to prescribe the compensation of County Registers of Deeds.

The Senate bill was concurred in authorizing the conveyance of Grass Island, at the mouth of Fox River, to the United States for building a lighthouse.

An attempt was made to pass Senate bill amending the charter of Watertown, among other things so as to give the city authorities power to extend the time for the collection of taxes, but it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to see whether it did not conflict with the Constitutional Amendment.

IOWA.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Jan. 19.—In the House the bill passed for fixing the time of holding courts in the Eleventh Judicial District.

A Joint Committee was appointed to consider the best method of passing upon the new code.

Bills were introduced to enable funds to be loaned by Associations among their members for the purpose of building houses and buying lands, and that the said Associations become a body corporate; in relation to tax sale deeds; to change the time of electing County Superintendents of Common Schools; to amend Chapter 112 of the revision; in regard to the game law; to provide against the taking of fish in lakes and ponds; to authorize certain towns to appropriate portions of their road tax for the improvement and construction of roads leading thereto.

Resolutions were offered of respect, condolence and sympathy relative to the death of Hon. Martine Kaler, Representative elect from Dubuque, by his colleague, Mr. O'Donnell; after which appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. O'Donnell and Irish. The House adopted the resolution and adjourned to Monday next.

In the Senate, the President announced a committee to report the best means of considering the report of the Commission to revise the statutes.

A bill to prevent the sale of oils for illuminating purposes, inflammable at a less temperature as a fire test than 116 degrees Fahrenheit; to prevent changes in school books, and to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors; which were referred.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 19.—In the House, to-day, bills were passed making it burglary to forcibly break into railroad station-houses, cars, or depots in the night season; also, to admit as competent jurors persons who may have read newspaper accounts of criminal cases on which they are proposed to sit as such jurors.

A bill was introduced to create a lien in favor of makers and dealers in monuments and gravestones.

After long discussions, the bill to increase the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court from $3,000 to $4,000 were defeated in both Houses.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—The bill now pending in the Ohio Legislature providing for re-districting Cincinnati, is creating considerable commotion here. The matter was debated in the Board of Councilmen to-day, and a resolution passed asking the Legislature to enact a law authorizing the Judges of the Superior Court to appoint five disinterested tax-payers to re-district the city Oct. 1, of this year, provided the same is not done by the Council prior to this date.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—In the California Legislature yesterday, Senator Fowler, Republican, in debate, said he was in doubt whether Senator Pendegast, Democrat, was a fool or a knave. Pendegast, on adjournment, sent friends to demand a full retraction, apology, or fight. Fowler's friends decided in favor of retraction and apology, which was written out by Pendegast's friends and agreed to be read at the opening of the Senate this morning by Fowler. The affair created great excitement, bloodshed being anticipated.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 19.—In the Council to-day the substitute for the House bill was defeated. The House bill was then amended, passed, and returned to the House. This destroys the proposition submitting the Constitution to the people, and sending delegates to the Republican Convention.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 19.—A resolution to appoint a Joint Committee to investigate the alleged frauds in the election of United States Senator last winter passed the House to-day without a dissenting vote.

KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—The Kentucky Senate today, by 20 yeas to 16 nays, voted to allow colored persons to testify in their Courts.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 9.—George R. Dennis was to-day elected United States Senator, to succeed Vickers.

FOREIGN.

Startling Statistics Relative to the Small-Pox in England.

A Grand Columbus Monument to be Erected in Havana.

An Offending French Professor Tried and Sentenced by a German Court Martial.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The London *Lancet*, just received, gives these startling particulars of the small-pox in England last year: In 1870 there were registered in the seventeen principal cities and towns of England, 1,239 deaths from small-pox. In the year just closed, there have fallen victims to the disease in the same towns no less than 13,274 persons. The deaths for the several towns have been derived from a collation of weekly returns for 1871, and are as follows: New London, 7,876 fatal cases; Portsmouth, 39; Norwich, 245; Bristol, 45; Wolverhampton, 184; Birmingham, 61; Leicester, 11; Nottingham, 144; Liverpool, 1,919; Manchester, 267; Salford, 227; Bradford, 5; Leeds, 43; Sheffield, 42; Hull, 57; Sunderland, 850; Newcastle, only 9. The proportion of fatal cases to the population of the seventeen towns, taken in the aggregate, was 18 in 1,000. The ratio in London was 24; in Norwich, 30; in Liverpool 39; in Wolverhampton, 41; in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 54; and in Sunderland, 85. The highest small-pox mortality in London during the thirty-one years, 1840 to 1870, was in 1863, when 2,012 fatal cases were registered. In the subsequent years, 1864 to 1870, the annual deaths were successively 547, 640, 1,388, 1,363, 606, 202, and 903. Last year they rose to the unprecedented number of 7,876, whereof 100 occurred in the first, 3,241 in the second, 1,888 in the third, and 963 in the fourth quarters. This epidemic began in the latter weeks of 1870, and rose rapidly through the first quarter of 1871, until its maximum fatality was attained in the week ending May 6, after which period it declined at first steadily, but afterward with considerable rapidity to less than 100 deaths weekly in August, and the minimum of 51 deaths was touched in the last week of September. Since that time, and especially within the last month, there have been indications of recrudescence, which demand the serious consideration of all entrusted with the care of the public health.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A terrible explosion occurred in a cartridge factory in Greenwich, yesterday afternoon. The clothing of a large number of girls employed in the factory took fire, and they rushed shrieking through the town, into the surrounding marshes, in hopes of quenching the flames. The factory was totally destroyed.

Mr. Horsman, member of Parliament, in an address last night, took a gloomy view of the [illegible] declaring the present Government unfit to deal with English questions.

Despatches from Batavia report heavy floods in the island of Java, which have done considerable damage to the crops.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—It is rumored that Thiers threatens to resign if the Assembly rejects the new tariff on raw material.

The report of a cession of the tobacco monopoly to private parties, to secure the immediate payment of the war indemnity, is contradicted.

The *American Register* says that Minister Curtin left St. Petersburg for Nice, to meet General Sherman and Minister Washburne.

J. Bancroft Davis and other Americans connected with the Geneva arbitrators, have taken offices in the Rue De La Paix, where they will remain until the next meeting of the tribunal.

The American Charitable Society of Paris is to be reconstituted.

The principal of the college at Vitry la Francois, who was arrested by the Germans on account of a hostile demonstration made by the students of the institution, has been condemned by the German court martial to three months' imprisonment. The circumstance causes much uneasiness here.

The report that the French Government is negotiating with foreign bankers to anticipate the payment of the war indemnity, is pronounced false.

The French Government has made a formal demand on Austria for the extradition of Deserores, who was Gambetta's private secretary during the German war, and was subsequently connected with the Commune.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—In the National Assembly, today, the discussion was resumed upon the proposition to impose a tax on raw materials.

The Assembly, by a vote of 376 against 307, adopted a resolution, offered by the Deputy Treasurer, providing that the Government shall only resort to the taxation of raw materials when other taxes fail to produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the nation. A Committee of 15 was appointed, who are instructed to make a thorough examination of the tariff.

There are rumors this evening of Ministerial changes, in consequence of the vote of the Assembly. Pouyer Quertier, it is reported, will retire from the Ministry of Finance, and will be succeeded by Casimer Perier, the present Minister of the Interior. LaFrance is mentioned as successor to Perier.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—The new cemetery will receive the title of Columbus, and the remains of Columbus, which are now deposited in the Cathedral, will be transferred at some future day to the new cemetery, and placed inside of a grand monument to be erected to his memory.

The new set of officers for the United States monitor Terror have arrived. As the relief ship to take home the present officers has failed to arrive, the Terror has now two sets of officers.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—Espartero has reconsidered his refusal of the title of the Prince Vergara, and has signified his acceptance of the honor offered him by the King.

A new political club, to be composed only of Progressists, has been formed here, and already numbers 400 members.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Jan. 19.—Indians from Mexico are burning ranches, killing the settlers, and running off stock from Texas. Validez still holds Piedras Negros, although besieged by the revolutionists. The revolutionists have not captured Carmago, although outnumbering Cortinas' troops. A brig from Tampico arrived last night with money and supplies for the Government troops, who will now take the offensive.

EGYPT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The *Herald* has advices from its Nile Expedition that Sir Samuel Baker is well, and near Khartoum. The English surveyors have nearly finished their labors. The *Herald's* expedition received great assistance from the Khedive's officials.

Railroad Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—At a special meeting of the City Council an ordinance was passed giving to the Peoria & Springfield Railroad Company the right to come into the city. This road is to run directly south from Peoria, through Pekin, to Springfield.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 19.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Continental Improvement Company, it was ordered that bonds to the amount of $1,200,000 be issued for fully equipping the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. As the first instalment of the new rolling stock, it was ordered that 200 freight cars, ten locomotives, and some passenger cars be built at once.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 19.—The stockholders of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, after a three days' session, to-day ratified the lease of that road to the Southern Security Company, of which Tom Scott is President for ninety-nine years, by a vote of five to one.

The Debt of Old Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 19.—The West Virginia Commissioners General Jackson, of Parkersburg, J. M. Bennett, of Weston, and A. W. Campbell, of Wheeling, have published the amount and character of the Virginia debt prior to the war. This State proposes to settle with Virginia for her proportion of the debt. After crediting Virginia with the amount expended in our Territory for public improvements, bank stock, etc., and charging her with the estimated interest in public buildings and revenue funds, they find a balance in her favor of about one million dollars. The public improvements of Virginia, which represent some thirty million of her debt before the war, they turn over to that State along with the debt for the same. Their language is, "That Virginia has the property and owes the debt which it represents."

WASHINGTON.

New Scheme Developed Regarding the Chicago Post Office Site.

Call for an Agricultural and Horticultural National Convention on February 15.

Comparative Statement of Revenue Deficiencies Under Various Administrations.

Why Mr. Snapp Objects to the New Civil Service System.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE SITE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A new scheme has been developed in regard to the Chicago Post Office site. Wm. B. Ogden offers to sell the Government a block of land for $800,000, which lies outside the limits prescribed in Farwell's bill. It is stated that the proposition has been made to Secretary Boutwell, and that he is inclined to consider it favorably, and recommend its adoption in the event that property offered within the limits prescribed in the bill is held by the owners at extortionate figures.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD BILL.

It is expected that the Senate Committee on Commerce will soon report the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill, similar in terms to the one introduced by Mr. Sherman.

DISTRICT FINANCES.

The first Deficiency bill of the District Government was presented in the Territorial Assembly to-day. One of its items is $105,000 for city advertising. One of the papers receiving favors has never been heard of by newspaper men who have been here for twenty years.

THE LOUISIANA CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Louisiana delegation and others working in their interests, have succeeded in delaying the departure of the Committee charged with the investigations at New Orleans for one week, and hope to be able to prevent it altogether.

Tables have been prepared at the Treasury Department showing the amount of defalcations of Collectors of Internal Revenue under various Administrations. From them it appears that the amount under Lincoln was $797,746; Johnson, $1,817,223; Grant, $133,186.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The House Appropriation Committee agreed today to report favorably upon the $50,000 asked for by Secretary Fish to entertain the Japanese Embassy. The Committee will report the Naval Appropriation bill next week.

THE FISHING INTEREST.

A delegation of Cape Cod fishermen have been assured by several New England Representatives that their interests will be carefully looked after by Congress. The delegation have drawn up resolutions which have been submitted to both houses and the Senate Foreign Committee, and which provides that, in case of the confirmation of the Washington Treaty, the fishing interests be reimbursed from the Public Treasury for all losses by reason of its operation, and that a bounty of $4 per ton will be allowed to all vessels engaged in the fishing business.

WHY MR. SNAPP OBJECTS.

Mr. Snapp, of Illinois, who attacked the Civil Service Reform, has been very busy since his arrival in this city in an attempts to secure as many changes as possible in the Federal officers of his district since the 1st of January. He finds the rules of the new system operate as a serious check upon his plans with regard to patronage.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE McGARRAHAN CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands today deferred hearing testimony in regard to the McGarrahan claim until after the return of Senator Casserly from New York.

THE LAND BOUNTY.

The Committee agreed to report favorably on the bills allowing every ex-soldier to pre-empt 160 acres of land within the limits of railroad grants.

BANK DIVIDEND.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 30 per cent to the creditors of the Ocean National Bank of New York, payable on [illegible].

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

A convention of delegates representing the interests of State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, Boards of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges of the United States, will meet at the City of Washington, on Thursday, the 15th of February next, to confer upon subjects of national interest.

TOBACCO STATISTICS.

Mr. Kimball, head of the Tobacco Division of the Internal Revenue Department, has prepared a paper for the information of the Ways and Means Committee, estimating the number of tobacco consumers in the United States at 8,000,000, who each use 11 pounds and 14 ounces of tobacco and 167 cigars annually. He says a tax of 24 cents per pound, prohibition of the sale of leaf to consumers, and a thorough collection of the taxes would produce a revenue of $36,000,000.

COUNTERFEIT FIFTY.

The reverse of the new $50 counterfeit of the last greenback issue is a close imitation, but the face of the note is poor in engraving, printing, and paper, it having a general lithographic appearance. The large red seal of the Treasury in the centre is wanting, and the bracelet on the female figure, left side of the note, is scarcely perceptible.

RAILROAD LAND CONTROVERSY.

The argument commenced to-day before the House Judiciary Committee in the case of patents for lands and bonds at issue between the Central Branch of the Union Pacific and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railways. About a million acres and large amounts of subsidy bonds are involved in the controversy.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

The House Committee to investigate the troubles in Louisiana, at its meeting to-day, decided to postpone their visit to New Orleans for the present, but will have another meeting tomorrow week to determine their course of action.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL,

which appropriates about $5,500,000, will be reported next week.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Amasa Walker, of Boston was before the Sub-Committee on Banking and Currency to-day, and submitted his views on the question of a resumption of specie payments. He was of the opinion that it could not be reached by legislation fixing a time for the purpose. He did not doubt that by a moderate contraction of the volume of currency, specie payment could be reached at an early day. This is Secretary Boutwell's idea, and it is also the opinion of a large majority in Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONTESTED SEATS.

In the House, Messrs. EDWARDS and SNYDER discussed at length the election case of Bates against Edwards.

On the contested election case, from Pennsylvania, of Cesana (Republican) against Meyers (Democrat), two of the nine members reversed their votes in the Committee, giving Meyers a larger majority.

After two hours spent over the Arkansas question, the resolution was adopted refusing Mr. Edwards, the sitting member, any more time for taking testimony.

LOAN BILL.

Mr. STARKWEATHER reported a bill for the funding of the debt of the City of Washington in 6 per cent gold bonds, running not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years, to be negotiated at a rate of discount not more than 3 per cent—Passed.

TEXAN CLAIM.

Mr. CLARKE, of Texas, introduced a bill to refund to the State of Texas, disbursements made prior to the war, in defence of the frontiers. Referred.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned till Monday.

KANSAS.

Desperate Fight with a Murderer—A Notorious Burglar Caught.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT SCOTT, Jan. 19.—John Gask, a prominent farmer near Walnut Station, Crawford County, Kansas, was brutally murdered by his hired man, William Moore, last Wednesday. Moore attacked him with an axe, cutting a fearful gash in his left shoulder, and completely severing his head from his body. Gask had sold some cattle the day before, and Moore, being cognizant of the fact, killed him for his money, which he secured, and fled the neighborhood. Citizens pursued and overtook him, when, after a desperate struggle, Moore's body was completely riddled with bullets. He belonged in Iowa, where his friends reside, if he has any.

Henry Powell, a notorious colored burglar, who created such excitement in Springfield, Ohio, last fall, and later evaded the detectives of Cincinnati, after a continued success of his nefarious practice in that city, and who has since committed various depredations in Missouri and Kansas, was last night captured in this city by the local police. About $3,000 in money, and a number of gold and silver watches, and a large number of jewelry were found on his person and in his [illegible] satchel.

CANADA.

The Subject of Trade Relations Discussed in the Dominion Board of Trade.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—At a [illegible] Dominion Board of Trade, to-day, meeting of the Dominion relations with the United States, the question of trade [illegible] Young opened the discussion [illegible] the United States came up. Hon. J. [illegible], which was on [illegible] question, advocating a zollverein, explained the position taken by Mr. Howland, who were the delegates at St. Louis on taken by the Dominion at the National Board was [illegible]. He said the feeling of the [illegible] to give reciprocal trade only on their own conditions, with the intention of forcing Canada into annexation.

Messrs. Lever and Hazard, American delegates, contended that the commercial men of the United States did not want annexation. Mr. Hazard stated that a zollverein was the only suggestion of the St. Louis Board, and would meet strong opposition from the lumber, coal, and salt monopolies; besides there were political obstacles to adoption; but Americans were open to free commercial intercourse, and upon any fair terms would meet the Canadians half way.

The debate resulted in a resolution to appoint a delegation from the Dominion Board, to meet the Executive Committee of the National Board at Washington as soon as practicable.

Resolutions condemning the zollverein, but expressing a cordial willingness to negotiate for the purpose of relieving the trade between the two countries from all restrictions, were offered, and both were unanimously passed.

The debate on trade relations would not have taken place during the present session of Parliament, but the Board wished to give expression to its opinion on the subject of a zollverein in the presence of the American delegates.

ILLINOIS.

Death of a Woman from the Effects of an Outrage—Arrest of Her Murderer.

LA SALLE, Ill., Jan. 19.—On Monday afternoon, an Irishwoman, giving her name as Ann O'Brien, was found in a dying condition by the roadside, near Ithica, in this county. She was taken to a neighboring farm-house, and there died. A Coroner's inquest found a verdict that she had died from the effects of a rape committed upon her by [illegible] in the vicinity, who left her to her fate where she was found. He is now in jail at Ottawa. The woman, before her death, stated that she had been living at Mr. Neary's, a farmer near by, in the capacity of seamstress, since about the last of September or the 1st of October; that her maiden name was Ann O'Brien; that she had lost one husband, whose name was Carlin; that she had been married to a second husband, whose conduct was so bad that she could not live with him; that she had left their children in Chicago, and that she desired to earn money to pay her way to St. Louis, where she had friends. Soon after she had established herself in the family of Mr. Neary, one Michael Conlin, a notorious inebriate and vagabond of Utica, made her acquaintance, and often called to see her, but she preserved her reputation above reproach and all suspicion of wrong. Having accumulated about $30 by her industry, on Saturday last, she set out on foot to go to Utica, where she proposed to take the cars for Chicago and visit her children. Conlin offered to accompany her and carry her satchel, and the two proceeded thither together. They reached Utica too late for the day express train, and as the next train would not pass until after 2 o'clock in the morning, she concluded to return to Neary's, and delay her departure until Monday, and Conlin proposed to escort her thither also, but before starting on the homeward walk Conlin got intoxicated, and provided himself with a supply of three bottles of whiskey. Nothing further was known regarding the fate of the woman until she was found as aforesaid, with two empty bottles lying near her, and a third still containing about a gill of whiskey.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Peoria—Circular-Saw Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 19.—John Law, a citizen of this place, had a stroke of apoplexy yesterday, and died from its effects this morning. Deceased was prominently connected with the Odd Fellows in Illinois, and was known all over the West.

Isaac Stewart, of Putnam County, while sawing up wood with a circular saw, yesterday, was struck in the head in some way by a chunk of wood, and so seriously injured that his recovery is considered hopeless.

INDIANA.

Secretary of State's Report to the Governor—The Report of a Coal Miner's Strike Contradicted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19.—The Secretary of State filed his report with the Governor to-day. The report shows that 3,887 miles of railroad are projected in this State, with $40,000,000 of capital. The report discusses the recent abuses and manner of paying the State Printers' bills, and contains suggestions that, if carried out, will remedy the evils in the future. It also recommends that the office of Secretary of State be made an office of some value and responsibility, instead of a mere receptacle of officers' documents, by adding to it a Bureau of Statistics similar to that of other States.

The civil suit against R. J. Bright, for $20,000, alleged to have been made on account of State paper, was to-day postponed until next month for the reason that his criminal trial will come on in a short time.

Once again the rumors of an extended strike throughout the Clay County coal regions appears to have been without foundation. There is some trouble in the bituminous lines of Sumner and Luddy, at Highland, but does not and will not extend to the block region, in which our consumers are particularly interested. All reports to the contrary may be looked upon as having been originated by retail dealers in this city.

IOWA.

Meeting of the State Horticultural Society—Visiting Committees Appointed, Etc.—A National Horticultural Exhibition—State Temperance Convention.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 19.—The State Horticultural Society adjourned last evening. Committees were appointed to confer with the United States [illegible] Department, and to prevent States Signal Service [illegible] law exempting timber [illegible] the repeal of the State [illegible] G. Wright [illegible] lands from taxation. Senator [illegible] and Hon. Mr. Dorman were appointed a committee to attend, on the part of the Iowa Horticultural Society, the meeting of the States to arrange for a National Horticultural Exhibition, to be held February 12. The following committees were appointed to visit the Horticultural Society at Princeton, Ill.: Mark Miller, Suel Foster, D. W. Adams; to visit the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, D. W. Adams.

The State Temperance Convention adjourned last evening. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. D. D. Chase, of Hamilton County; Vice President, Lewis Todhunter, of Warren County; Secretary, Rev. A. Clark, of Scott County; Treasurer, Isaac Brandt, of Polk County. Resolutions were adopted, that "men or parties that will not stand pledged to prohibition shall not receive our votes; that we ask of the present Legislature an amendment to the present statutes that will secure absolute prohibition; that greater restrictions be placed upon this traffic by druggists; that the sale of wine and beer, and certain patent medicines, should be punished by law, the same as intoxicating drinks; that dealers in the above mentioned articles should be held amenable for damages resulting from the sale thereof; that the Iowa Legislature should prohibit the manufacture of all intoxicating liquors, and that the laws should be so amended that each vender of intoxicating liquors shall be compelled to file a sufficient bond to cover all damages."

MICHIGAN.

Gatherings of Odd Fellows—Statistics of the Order—Officers Elected.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 19. The grand bodies of the Odd Fellows have closed their annual meeting at Grand Rapids. The reports submitted to the Grand Lodge showed that the whole number of lodges in the State is 178, of which 149 are active. The total membership is over 9,000 in the State, and the increase in the last three years about 4,000. The revenue of subordinate lodges in the State last year was $48,113, of which $6,101 was expended for relief. The new Constitution of the Grand Lodge, which has been pending for a couple of annual sessions, was, after a spirited debate, indefinitely postponed, as were also all pending amendments, save one, that changing the time of the annual meeting to the second Tuesday in February, which was adopted.

The Grand Master, F. H. Rankin, has made the following appointments: G. M. Charles Kelly, of Fentonville; G. C., P. C. Bird, of Lake Superior; G. H., James O. Meleck, of Detroit; G. Chaplain, Rev. George Taylor, of Ann Arbor.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment meet next year at East Saginaw.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Wm. H. Smith, the veteran American comedian, died last evening. He had been attached to California theatres for years.

—Rev. Dr. O. A. Lyman, of Cleveland, died last evening at half-past 6 o'clock from the effects of a stroke of paralysis received on Wednesday last.

—The Illinois Swine-Breeders' Association, which has been in session for the past few days, at Springfield, adjourned yesterday. The attendance was small.

—The Madison *State Journal* publishes figures for the Relief Committee at Green Bay, showing that 1,167 families and 5,670 persons in the Wisconsin Burnt District have been or are receiving aid.

—The Nilsson concerts, at Louisville, are creating a great *furore*. Forty-two hundred dollars worth of season tickets for four concerts sold in two hours yesterday morning, and $5,600 during the day.

—The hotel at Howe's Cave, near Albany, N. Y., burned yesterday morning. Two inmates, H. Harebridge and Edward Kelly were burned to death, and a man named McCowan was so badly burned that he cannot recover. Loss, $27,000.

—A large fire occurred on Thursday night in the village of Abbeville, Court House, South Carolina. All the hotels and one side of the business square were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—Two clerks in the Cleveland Post Office were arrested on Wednesday, charged with destroying drafts and money orders from letters. An examination was held and the case was adjourned to Friday. The prisoners were admitted to bail in $1,000 each.

—The mysterious disappearance of the man [illegible], at Zanesville, O., leaving his hat, cane, etc., on the banks of the river, seems, according to a Cincinnati *Gazette* despatch, received last night, to have had light thrown upon it, by the appearance of forged checks.

—A woman followed a man named Thompson into a street car at Utica, N. Y., yesterday, and having a grievance, shot at him with a revolver, the ball passing through his nose, and striking a Mr. Hall, of Ogdensburgh, sitting next to him, lodged in his heart, killing him instantly.

—The aggregate loss of Younglove, Massey & Co., by the burning of their iron works at Cleveland, is estimated at $160,000; insurance, $50,000, in Eastern companies, principally of Boston. The foundry connected with the works was saved. Over one hundred workmen are thrown out of employment by this fire. The watchman, named J. S. Birdsall, after giving the alarm, entered the works, it is supposed, with the intention of getting the Babcock extinguisher, which was kept in the building. Since then nothing has been seen of him, and it is believed that he perished in the flames. He leaves a wife and six children.

NEW YORK.

Tweed Summoned Before a Committee of the Legislature.

Panic in the Stock Market Caused by a Rumored Bank Failure.

Further Testimony Taken by the Custom House Investigating Committee.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

STOCKS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—There was tremendous excitement in the stock market this afternoon. One down-town savings bank had failed. A panic set in, and the anxiety to sell was something marvellous, and strangely in contrast with the buoyancy and eagerness to buy of the previous day of the week. There was a perfect flood of stocks poured out on the market, and for a time there seemed to be no object whatever as long as stocks were sold. In the great tumble Erie and Union Pacific each went off 2 per cent, while the decline on the balance of the list was ½ to 1 per cent. The dealings in Union Pacific and Erie were enormous. After a while the brokers took breath, and it was discovered that the bank in question was in no trouble whatever. The market, therefore, reacted ½ to 1 per cent from the lowest prices of the day. The impression prevailed later that the affair was merely a scoop engineered by those holders of stock who sold freely during the past few days. The market is thoroughly cliqued, and can be moved either way with little trouble, and is accordingly very dangerous for outsiders to venture in. It is said that the Wabash pool has sold out.

MONEY

continues very easy, and closed this afternoon at 4 per cent on call. Prime endorsed commercial paper passes at 7@9 per cent. Since the decline in rates the supply of paper has materially increased, and buyers have a much better variety to choose from.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong, but dull.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102⅝ to 102¾, and Unions at 93½ to 94 for firsts, 83½ to 84 for land grants, 88½ to 88¾ for incomes, and 36½ to 36¾ for stock.

GOLD

was firm, and advanced to 109⅝. The customs demand is large, and will, it is expected fully keep pace with the Treasury disbursements until the March interest on the public debt is paid. The speculators for a decline are disappointed at the diminishing chances for the successful completion of the $600,000,000 negotiation. The disbursements on amount of 5-20s redeemed amount to $23,557,000, and on account of the January interest to $12,830,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

There was no change in foreign exchange, which remains dull at 109½ to 109¾ for prime 60 days' bankers, sterling.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was quiet and closed rather easier for medium grades, and very heavy for low grades. Family grades were dull, and unchanged. The demand for wheat was light and was chiefly for winter in small lots for milling. Prices were unsettled for spring. Corn opened strong, but closed quite dull and heavy at a further decline, the demand being chiefly for dry for export. Much that is offered is damp and unsalable.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The investigation of the Custom House frauds continued to-day. Ex-Appraiser Palmer sent a letter denying the testimony of Spencer to the effect that an official removed by Palmer, and subsequently reappointed by Murphy, was not removed. The cause was a note received from Special Agent Hows, asking for an opportunity to correct certain statements. A Croker testified as to the appraisement of damaged goods.

To-morrow night the Committee will adjourn to Washington city.

Correspondence was submitted concerning the appointment of Weigher Tompson, by which it was shown that the Secretary of the Treasury had declined to approve the nomination of that person as Weigher, alleging that he had information that he was an unsuitable man, but on further representation of Murphy to the contrary effect, the Secretary consented to the appointment. The Secretary also declined to approve of the removal of Weigher Lake, but Murphy further requested a change and the Department subsequently acquiesced. The copy of Murphy's letter, as presented, does not specify the charges on which his subsequent letter was based. The given charges seem to have been made on Murphy's personal knowledge.

Treasury Agent Howe submitted documents showing the amount of [illegible] paid to the Government in 1871, on information furnished by his men, to be $187,173; the amount distributed to the same office at the same time in moieties, $7,250.

The entire expenses of the Special Treasury Service of the United States, comprising 18 districts and 53 Special Agents, for the fiscal year ending Dec. 1st, 1871, were about $180,000, of which $40,000 were paid for expenses and the balance in salaries. During the same period of time over over one million of dollars in cash was paid into the Government, recovered by Treasury Agents, with a large number of suits still pending.

W. F. Stocking, of the firm of Leet & Stocking, was examined by Senator Pratt. He testified that he met J. P. Lindsay at Willard's Hotel, Washington, and also introduced by the clerk. Soon after Lindsay told him Grinnell was getting up a cartage bureau in New York, and with his influence he ought to be able to get it. He procured about thirty letters from Senators and others; came on and got the bureau at $5,000 a year as Superintendent, held it until the Secretary abolished it. Almost immediately after he joined Leet and W. Horton in the general order business.

To Mr. Bayard—Colonel Leet and I got into partnership through a liking for each other. Mr. Grinnell said he would like to do something for us, and he gave us part of the general order of business, and afterwards the whole.

Mr. Casserly—How did you succeed in getting so many letters from Senators? Is it a common thing for Senators to give such letters? I got them by my own influence.

Question. Was not the general order one of the prizes in politics that most influential people here were contending for?

Answer. So I understood.

Q. Was not it strange that Grinnell should volunteer to give the general orders to you?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you ever hear of external influence being brought to bear on him?

A. No.

To Mr. Bayard. No one has any interest in our business now but Leet and myself. I have only a bowing acquaintance with General Porter. I had no letter from him coming on here.

A motion by Senator Stewart that they adjourn to-morrow to meet in Washington on Tuesday, was lost, and the Committee will continue their labors here next week.

CONGREGATIONALIST IN COUNCIL.

At the Conference of the State Congregationalists, held in Brooklyn yesterday, the new departure programme presented at Oberlin, O., was discussed, the leaders of the movement claiming that they have no intention, in the proposed Triennial Conference of the Congregationalists, to attempt anything like a legislative control of the affairs of the denomination. They wish only to produce greater unity. Henry Ward Beecher warmly welcomed Rev. Mr. Hepworth as a brother. The latter stated in his remarks that he was now on the side where he had been long wishing to come.

VANDERBILT'S MAN-KILLER.

A man named White was yesterday killed uptown, on Vanderbilt's Fourth avenue slaughter trap. Soon after the accident, a large crowd gathered and threatened to tear up the track, but was dispersed by the police.

OVERHAULING TWEED.

It is proposed to move a resolution in the Legislature declaring Tweed's place vacant, if that gentleman does not present himself. In the latter case, his expulsion will be moved. The Executive Committee at Albany have summoned Tweed before them, on the 23th of January. A commission from the Legislature is to take evidence in this city.

TWEED IN THE CITY.

The Harrisburg despatch that Tweed passed through that city for the West is untrue. Tweed was in town last night.

ANOTHER RING FRAUD.

The *Times* says that further fraud has been discovered in the Department of Public Works, growing out of four contracts for iron pipes, conducted under the supervision of Tweed, whereby the city was robbed of some $150,000.

THE REFORM DEMOCRACY.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reform Democracy, at a meeting to-night, announced over 24,000 names enrolled in the party to Thursday night. Primaries will be held next Friday for the choice of a general committee. A delegation goes to Albany to press legislation, which will secure thorough reform in the municipal government.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The charter adopted by the Committee of Seventy differs from the draft recently published [illegible] following particulars: A new Department [illegible] Safety is created, consisting of Bureaus of Public Fire, Health, Buildings, and Statistics, of Police, [illegible] to have a chief. The office of Chamberlain is abolished, and the Sub-Treasurer, [illegible] the Comptroller, is authorized to receive city money. The Board of Finance is authorized to make estimates of moneys required for all departments of the city government, which, when certified by the Board of Aldermen, shall be raised by the Board of Supervisors on the first Monday in May next. The terms of office of Mayor, Boards of Aldermen, Corporation Counsel and Deputy Chamberlain, Tax Commissioners and Corporation Attorney, Public Instruction, shall expire [illegible] Commissioners of [illegible] of May. Commissioners [illegible] Charities and Corrections, Health, Fire, Docks, Commissioners of Parks, Works [illegible] and Superintendent of Police [illegible] all the above [illegible].

Mr. Van Arsdale [illegible] respective offices to their successors, whose election is appointed for April.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Total receipts from Sept. 1, 1,738,229; last year, 1,899,097. Total exports, 912,290; last year, 1,136,606. Stock at all United States ports, 500,000; last year, 587,184. At interior towns, 36,712; last year, 120,752. In Liverpool, 519,000; last year, 372,000. American cotton afloat for Great Britain, 140,000; last year, 258,000.

ALEXIS.

The Grand Duke Visits Denver, Golden City, and Other Places of Interest.

DENVER, Col. Jan. 19.—The ball given in honor of Alexis last evening was a brilliant success. Over 200 couples were on the floor for the first quadrille. The Grand Duke was not at home in the square, but seemed to prefer the waltz, polka, etc. The imperial party, after visiting Clear Creek Canon, to-day, will leave this evening for St. Louis, stopping over at Kit Carson for a buffalo hunt, and at Topeka to pay their respects to the Governor of Kansas.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 19.—The excursion of the Grand Duke Alexis and his travelling companions to Golden City, the present terminus of the Colorado Central Railroad, to-day, by invitation of the President of the road, Hon. Dewey M. Teller, accompanied by a few Denver gentlemen was highly enjoyed by the young Prince, as well as the entire party. At Golden City the party were treated to a lunch at the Golden House, after which a few minutes were spent in presenting the Duke and General Sheridan to a number of curious and interested ladies who were not willing to lose the opportunity of grasping the hand of a live Prince and the chivalrous little Phil. The introductions being over, the party were provided with comfortable carriages, and taken up Clear Creek Canon to the first grading camp of the narrow guage extension of the Central Railroad. This is six miles above Golden. This canon, being very precipitous and rugged, gave the Duke a fair impression of the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, of which he said he had read much. He inquired particularly of the route of the road to Central and Georgetown, and of the gold and silver production of Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties. At the end of the ride, Duke, Admiral, Counsellors, Major Generals [illegible] President and railroad graders mingled freely together in a small grading tent and toasted each other with democratic freedom, the Duke and the entire party joining heartily in the old war song, "We will fight for Uncle Sam."

Returning from the canon, President Teller and Counsellor Machin descended a coal shaft in a mining bucket, and the Russian was much surprised at the great width of to coal vein and the quality of the coal.

Owing to the perfect arrangements of the Colorado Central Company, the day has been one of unalloyed pleasure.

The Imperial train leaves Denver at 10 o'clock to-night for St. Louis, stopping one day at Kit Carson to hunt buffalo; also at Topeka, and probably at Kansas City. His Imperial Majesty has been curiously pleased and interested with the independent and democratic spirit, together with the unostentatious hospitality, manifested toward him by the hardy Coloradoans.

MISSOURI.

Another Kidnapping Case Come to Light—History of the Life of a Desperate Villain.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Alexander Manning, representing himself as Deputy Sheriff of Carroll Parish, Louisiana, and another man giving the name of Luddy, arrived here yesterday from Lake Providence, La., having in charge Harry Truman, whom they allege is a burglar and murderer, and was an associate of Quantrell, in the Lawrence, Kansas, massacre during the war, and for whom, they state, the Governor of Missouri offered $5,000 reward. They left their prisoner with Chief McDonough during the day, saying that they expected the Sheriff of Interior County to come and take him. Not having any authenticated papers, Chief McDonough suspected something wrong, and visited the prisoner in the calaboose, found him barbarously ironed, ordered the removal of his shackles, and heard his story, from which he (McDonough) believed the man had been kidnapped, and refused to deliver him to his captors until they produced properly authenticated papers. To-day Chester Harding applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* and Truman was brought before Judge Ewing and discharged, his captors failing to appear to show cause why he was arrested. The man, whose real name is J. W. Thurman, states that he was drugged in Lake Providence some ten days ago, and when he came to his senses found himself on board a steamer loaded down with iron on the way to Missouri. It appears from the man's own statement, and from that of others who know him, that he was a Union scout and spy during the war and that he rendered valuable service to the general cause. He served under General Harding, who was his counsel to-day, also under Federal Rosecrans and others in the department. It is further stated by those cognizant of the fact that in 1864 he was tried by military court at St. Joseph, convicted of seven different murders, and sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in the Alton, Ill., Penitentiary, from which he was pardoned after nine months' imprisonment. He was one of the original Kansas "Red Legs," and is said to have been one of Quantrell's gang. While acting as a Federal spy he was much in the rebel camps; fought, was wounded in their ranks, was captured by Union soldiers on one occasion, tried as a spy, sentenced to be hanged, but pardoned by the President, through the intercession of General Harding, to whom he had always been true. Afterwards he was sent to the Missouri Penitentiary for passing counterfeit money. After serving two years he was pardoned by the Governor. Since then he has been living in Louisiana and Mississippi, working for Governor Alcorn.

By his own story and the statements of others he is or has been a most desperate villain, and but for the illegal manner in which he was brought here would have been held. He attributes his arrest to some of Quantrell's men living in Louisiana, who he says were afraid he would expose them, and took this way of getting rid of him.

The Cheek Murder Trial at Brookville, Ind.

BROOKVILLE, Ind., Jan. 19.—The new trial of McDonald Cheek for the murder of his father-in-law, near Lawrenceburg, Ind., now proceeding, is not so exciting as it was during the former investigation. But few persons visit the court room, and those stay only a short time. So far, the evidence is nearly the same as it was before.

Dr. Kyle, the most important witness in the case, will testify in the morning. He is the only person who saw the shooting, except Cheek and his accomplice. About twenty-five witnesses have been examined already.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—An area of rising barometer, with northwest winds and clearing weather, will probably extend, on Saturday, from Lake Superior to Florida and westward. Northwest winds, with snow and clearing weather, will extend eastward into the Ohio Valley and Michigan. The lowest barometer will move northeast over New York, and a subsidiary area continue in the south Atlantic States, moving northwest. Rain will continue on the south and middle Atlantic coasts, during the night, followed by clearing weather Saturday afternoon. Rain or snow will prevail from the New England coast westward to Lake Huron.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—Mr. Thomas resumed his argument in the Wharton trial this morning. He said there was no evidence to show that the prisoner owed Ketchum $2,600, and that there was no improbability that Mrs. Wharton had entrusted $4,000 in bonds to Ketchum without a receipt, as their previous relations justified such confidence on her part. He said that it was not necessary that the defence should show the disease of which Ketchum died, but only to rebut the evidence of the prosecution, that Ketchum died by poison from tartar emetic, and this, he argued, they had done.

Mr. Thomas concluded his argument at 1:30.

Mr. Steele followed in the closing argument for the defence. Adjourned.

Bequests to Baltimore Charitable Institutions.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—The will of the late Alexander Larman, whose estate is valued at $1,250,000, contains the following bequests to charitable institutions in this city: Blind Asylum, $50,000; Baltimore Orphan Asylum, $10,000; Aged Women's Home, $10,000; Aged Men's Home, $10,000; Union Orphan Asylum, $10,000; Church Home and Infirmary, $10,000; Home of the Friendless, $10,000; St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, $10,000; Mount Hope Retreat, $10,000; Manual Labor School, $10,000; Boys' Home Society, $10,000; Poor Association, $10,000; Maryland State Bible Society, $10,000.

Alexis to Visit the Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—The Chief Clerk of the Lower House of the Legislature received a telegram to-day from Admiral Possiet, stating that the Grand Duke Alexis would, in accordance with the invitation extended to him by the Legislature, visit Jefferson City on Tuesday next, and remain from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The New Orleans Muddle.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—The muddle continues. In the Warmothites' Senate there was no quorum. The House passed a resolution expelling absent members, by a vote of 48 to 8, and the Metropolitans have laid their rifles aside.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; holders anxious to sell; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.50@8.00; Indiana and Ohio, $7.25@7.75. Wheat dull; State and Western red, $1.50@1.55; amber, $1.55; white, $1.70@1.75. Rye firm at 95c. Corn dull; new yellow, 69@70c; white, 6[illegible]; mixed Western, 69@70c. Oats dull; white, [illegible]; mixed, 52c; black, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Dull, in buyers favor.

WHISKEY—In limited request at 95c.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—Hogs—Two days' receipts at yards, 479 head; sales 60, average 213 pounds, at $3.85. Quotations, $3.75 to $3.95.

MARRIED.

HOUNTER—LAUGHTON—Wednesday, Jan. 17, at the residence of the bride's uncle, S. A. Rice, Esq., No. 584 West Washington-st., by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, John M. Hounter, Esq., and Miss Adda Laughton. No cards.

DIED.

WEST—Jan. 19, 1872, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Joseph West.

Funeral services 11 o'clock a. m., Saturday, 20th inst. Friends are invited to attend. Residence 65 South May-street.

DICKINSON—At Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 19, [illegible] [illegible] of the late [illegible], only son of Rev. [illegible] and Annie E. Dickinson, aged 4 years and [illegible].

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Typographical Union.

The annual election of officers of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, occurs this (Saturday) evening, at No. 11 South Canal-st., from 6 to 9 o'clock.

A special meeting will also be held the same evening, at 8 o'clock, to consider the subject of the appointment of the Labor Commission, now before Congress. A full attendance is desirable.

E. M. EKERROTT, Rec. Sec'y.

Masonic.

SILOAM COUNCIL—There will be a stated assembly of Siloam Council at their rooms in the Masonic Building, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., on Saturday, Jan. 20, at 7:30 p. m. sharp. By order of the T. I. G. M. ENOS W. SMITH, Recorder.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M. Special communication this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the W. M. SAML. C. SMITH, Sec.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 4 to 6 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 304 Wabash-av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer of the body. V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

B. B. L. & H.

Sovereignty Lodge, No. 345, I. O. B. B.—There will be a regular meeting of this Lodge held at their new hall, 80 and 82 West Randolph-st., Horner's Building, on Sunday, Jan. 21, 1872, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. precisely, also every Sunday at same time and place. All members are requested to attend. Brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited. JAS. DAVID, Sec'y.

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12. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP—James Sharpless and the Sharpless Crayons; The Old Chambers Street Theatre; Passion Plays, etc.
13. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

In this number of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE is commenced a fascinating new story,

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[illegible]

VACANCY IN THE COUNCIL.

Retirement of Herman O. Glade of the Eleventh Ward.

A Jury of His Peers Decide that He Shall Withdraw from Public Life.

The "Expenses" of Removing the Hay Market Prove Expensive to His Liberty.

The Bribe-Taking Alderman Handed Over to the Sheriff.

The Criminal Court Room was well filled, yesterday, with the people awaiting the expected developments of the Glade trial, which completed its fifth day and itself came to a conclusion towards evening.

OPENING FOR THE PEOPLE.

Charles H. Reed, Esq., opened the case for the People. He said that it was a matter for universal gratification that after four days of delay the process of presenting dilatory and technical objections to the proceeding, the opportunity was now afforded to test the merits of the complaint against this Alderman. He recapitulated the nature of the charge made in the case, and claimed that he would show the delivery to Glade of the check of $150, by William Reinhardt, with the agreement that he, Glade, was, as an Alderman, to secure the removal of the hay stand from Randolph street, Reinhardt and others seeking its removal on the ground that it was an encumbrance to their property. He designated the crime as one of great infamy, and dangerous to society, because the betrayal of the public trust involves the whole community.

The defendant waived his opening, and the first witness was called and testified as follows:

THE FIRST WITNESS.

C. T. Hotchkiss testified:

Q. You reside in the city of Chicago? A. Yes, I do.

Q. How long have you resided here? A. About twenty-one years.

Q. Do you hold any office under the Municipal Government of the city of Chicago? A. I do; I am City Clerk.

Q. Are you City Clerk at present? A. I am.

Q. Of the city of Chicago? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been City Clerk of the city of Chicago? A. A little over two years.

Q. Have you, as such City Clerk, since you have been in that office, had occasion, officially, to attend the meeting of the Common Council of the city of Chicago? A. That is part of my duty.

Q. State, generally, how regularly you have attended the sessions of the Common Council—Aldermen? A. I have attended all of their sessions with very few exceptions.

Q. For the year commencing with the first Monday in December, 1870, down to the first Monday of December, 1871, how regularly did you attend meetings of the Council? A. Nearly all of them.

Q. And since that time, how has it been? A. Nearly all, I think.

Q. About how frequently did the Common Council hold sessions, either special or regular? A. They would average one a week.

Q. Do you know the defendant in this case, Hermann O. Glade? A. I do.

Q. Will you state whether he is now, and has been, one of the Aldermen of the city of Chicago?

Objected to on the ground that this is not the best proof that can be given of the fact, but that the record should be produced.

The Court. I suppose if he has acted in the capacity of an Alderman, and this witness knows it, he may prove it. I don't think it is necessary to establish the election of the Alderman, the certificate of election and all of the technical preliminaries to establish the fact of his being an Alderman, in the same way as if his seat was contested in a direct proceeding. I suppose it is sufficient that he should be proved to have been acting in the capacity of Alderman, and so recognized.

A. He has been acting as an Alderman and recognized as an Alderman.

Q. Of the City of Chicago? A. Yes.

Q. From what ward? A. The Eleventh.

Q. For how long a time? A. Since December, 1870.

Q. Is he continuing to act as such Alderman up to the present time? A. As far as I know. Yes, sir.

Q. You have spoken of the regularity with which you have attended the sessions, regular and special, of the Common Council of the City of Chicago; will you now state, according to your recollection, how regularly Mr. Glade has attended, or acted as Alderman? A. I could not state that positively without examining the record.

Q. Give your best recollection about it? A. He has very generally attended the meetings of the Council.

Q. I understand you to say he has been acting continuously as an Alderman from December, 1870, until the present time? A. To the best of my knowledge.

Q. He is one of the hold-over Aldermen? A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM REINHARDT.

William Reinhardt next testified:

Q. What is your name? A. William Reinhardt.

Q. Where do you reside? A. At No. 160 West Randolph street.

Q. In the city of Chicago? A. In the city of Chicago.

Q. How long have you resided here? A. About 13 years.

Q. What is your business? A. Butcher.

Q. Have you a place for selling meat? A. I have a place for selling meat.

Q. Where is that situated? A. No. 158 and 160 Randolph street.

Q. In this city or county? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that business there? A. About 12 years.

Q. Then you have a meat market there? A. I have a meat market.

Q. Which way does your meat market front? A. North.

Q. Between what cross streets are you situated? A. Between Union and Halsted.

Q. Union crosses Randolph? A. Yes.

Q. Has there been at any time within the last year a hay stand there on West Randolph street? A. There was.

Q. Between what streets? A. Between Desplaines and Halsted.

Q. How is it located; in the middle of the street? A. In the middle of the street.

Q. How long was that hay stand there? A. I can't tell exactly, several years.

Q. What was done there while the hay stand was there? A. Hay was sold there.

Mr. Van Arman. I object to any proof that hay was sold there.

Overruled.

Q. In what manner was it brought there? A. By wagon loads by dealers.

Q. Is that hay stand still there? (Objected to, but allowed.) A. No, not any more.

Q. Was the hay stand at this place in July last, and before that time? A. It was there at that time.

Q. Do you know the defendant, Hermann O. Glade? A. I do.

Q. How long have you known him? A. About ten years.

Q. Do you know where he resides? A. I do.

Q. Where? A. On Halsted street; I don't know the number.

Q. What is his ordinary business? A. Liquor dealer.

Q. Does he do business alone, or has he a partner. A. A partner.

Q. What is his name? A. Louis Seivers.

Q. What is the name of his firm. A. Glade & Seivers.

Q. Look at that paper, and say if you ever saw it before? A. I did.

Q. Whose writing is that? A. It is mine.

Q. Whose signature is that, to that paper? A. It is mine.

Q. When was it put there? A. July 17, 1871.

Q. Where were you when you signed your name to that paper? A. In my store.

Q. Did you deliver that to any person? A. I gave it to some person.

Q. Who to? A. I gave it to Hermann O. Glade.

Q. When? A. At the same time.

Q. Look on the back of it, and see if there is anything on the back of it you recognize? A. My name is on the back, and the name of Glade & Sievers.

Q. Do you know whose handwriting that is—Glade & Sievers? A. I don't know exactly.

Q. Did you ever see this defendant write? A. I might, but I can't tell exactly.

Q. When was your name put on the back of it? A. At the same that I wrote the check.

Q. Before you delivered it to Glade? A. Before I delivered it.

Q. Who did you give that check to? A. Glade.

Q. What for? A. I suppose for the removal of the hay-stand; for expenses of the removal of the hay market there.

Q. What was the conversation between you and him on that subject? A. Mr. Glade came into my store and asked me if I had done anything in that case; in collecting money for that purpose.

Q. What purpose? A. For paying expenses for to remove the hay market. I told him I had. He asked me how much I could give him, and I gave him that check.

Q. Before that time, had you had any conversation with him? A. Once; yes.

Q. What was it? A. He asked me if I had seen any Aldermen about the removal of the hay market. I told him I had seen some of them. He said if I could do anything—I could collect anything. Yes, I told him, I was going to do it.

Q. State all the conversations? A. I never had any more conversations with Glade. I have seen Mr. Glade, I don't know where it was exactly; he asked me if I had seen some Aldermen about that hay stand. I told him "Yes. I have seen some." He says, "What did he say?" I told him he said it would cost some expenses, and it was better for us to make up some money. So he asked me what I was going to do about it. I said I would see my neighbors about it, and see what could be done. That was the first conversation.

Q. Was any amount stated in that conversation? A. No amount was stated in that conversation.

Q. When was the next conversation? A. The time when Glade got that check. He asked me how much money I had for that purpose.

Q. What purpose? A. For the expense of the removal of the market. I told him I did not have much collected yet. He asked me how much I did have. I told him I could give him $150. He asked me how much more I was going to collect. I told him I did not know.

Q. What did you do? A. I gave him the check.

Q. Where was the conversation? A. In my store, my meat market.

Q. Did you see Glade after that? A. I have seen him several times since that.

[Mr. Reed offered the check in evidence, to which objection was made that it is not correctly described in the indictment; that the indictment describes a check payable to the order of "William Reinhardt," whereas this check appears to be made payable to "W. Reinhardt."]

Q. Did you keep a bank account at that time? A. Yes; with the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company.

Q. The bank the check was on? A. Yes.

Q. I will ask if you had sufficient money to meet this check? A. I guess so.

Q. When did you see the check next? A. When it was returned to me.

Q. Was the amount of the check charged up to your account in the bank? A. Yes.

Q. How do you usually write your name? A. W. Reinhardt.

Q. Does that represent your name? A. Yes.

SOME EVIDENCE.

The prosecution put in as evidence the ordinance creating the hay stand and the charter provision empowering the Council to regulate the weighing and place and manner of sale of hay.

A MOTION OVERRULED.

After a consultation between the counsel for defendant,

Mr. Van Arman. I move your Honor to strike out of the record the testimony that has been put in the case, on the ground that it is inapplicable to the offence charged in the indictment; that it is so completely variant from the allegation of the indictment.

The Court. I will overrule the motion. You may argue the materiality of the testimony to the jury.

NO TESTIMONY TO OFFER.

Mr. Van Arman. We have no testimony to offer.

ARGUMENT OF MR. REED.

Mr. Reed opened the case for the People. He remarked upon the peculiarity that four days had been occupied in dilatory motions, while not to exceed an hour in ascertaining the merits of the case. He held that the case had been fully proved, and not even an attempt at exculpation had been offered. He read from the charter, to show that no Alderman is entitled to receive any fees or compensation, directly or indirectly, for the performance of his duty as an Alderman. In this case it is proved that Glade was and is an Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, that Reinhardt paid the check to him, and that the check was paid. In connection with this the Alderman asked if money could be raised to secure the removal of the hay stand. At a second interview Glade visits Reinhardt's place of business, asks for money, and receives the check. There is no conversation as to the propriety of the removal or the reason for it, but the only topic of conversation is the sum of money that can be raised and given for the purpose. To answer all this, the words "for expenses" will be used as removing the odium of the act. There were, however, no expenses to be incurred, unless, it being the act of the city, the city should pay them. But, if there were to be expenses, would not there have been some conversation as to what amount of expense would be incurred? Moreover, the money goes into the firm account of Glade & Sievers, and does not pay expenses. Further, the defence does not even seek to prove that legitimate transactions had existed between Glade and Reinhardt, for which the check should have been given to either Glade, or Glade and his partner.

ARGUMENT OF MR. HERVEY.

Mr. Hervey called attention to the fact that in criminal cases the prosecution must establish, beyond doubt, the guilt, excluding every hypothesis excepting the fact of absolute guilt, which he claimed the testimony in this case fell far short of. He then showed them that they were, in such cases, judges not only of the facts but of the law. He claimed there had been the boldest and utmost failure to establish the charge alleged in the indictment. The allegation is that Glade did wickedly, corruptly, and unlawfully receive the check for the purpose of influencing him to act, in his official capacity, in causing the removal of the hay stand. The proof fails to show that any such proposition was before the Council upon which Glade could influence action. He argued that there was also proof excluding the possibility that the check was given for a legitimate purpose.

ARGUMENT OF MR. STORRS.

Mr. Storrs concluded the case for the defendant. He, as probably every other person, had supposed, when the charges came to be made in public against the Aldermen, that they involved the official acts of these men; therefore, there was cause for gratification that no offence of that character had been presented, or even developed by the searching investigation of the Grand Jury. The evidence, it appears, as to all of the officials charged, is limited to the non-inclusion of any official act, and in the particular case at the bar there is no proof that Glade made any agreement, or was asked to make any contract, to use his influence, official or otherwise, in this direction. He urged upon the jury the necessity of carefully guarding themselves against the influence of public opinion, which he held in this case was wofully mistaken in the extent of its scope and in its aim. He argued that there was no crime charged in this case; contending that the exertion of influence does not come within any limit which surrounds crime. If this be so, then, the receipt of money to induce that exertion of influence, standing alone, is not criminal, nor can it be made so until Legislatures and Courts are enabled to change the nature of things. In the case at bar this includes all the charge. The man had the right to use his influence, and his duty did not include the exercise of that power he possessed. But he contended that even this use of influence had not been proved. The prosecution should have proved the agreement to use influence, for the purpose stated, with other Aldermen in the Common Council, to make out its case, and no one of these propositions was even attempted to be proven. It is not sufficient to torture language into a surmise that such and so was its intent. Reinhardt testifies that he supposed he gave the money for the expenses of the removal, and this is all there is of it, and it does not appear that there was ever a proposition before the Council to remove the hay stand, and, as he understood, there it is to-day. As to the matter of expenses, he contended that there was the reasonable view that parties dealing there had to be compensated for losses by the change. If it was for such purpose the money was paid, it was a legitimate transaction, which hypothesis existing as against the theory of guilt, an acquittal must follow.

ARGUMENT OF MR. SMITH.

Mr. Sidney Smith closed the case for the people. He remarked upon the length of time which had been occupied in the trial, accounting for it by the statement that it has become necessary to preserve the existence of the nation from an enemy more insidious than rebellion or invasion, and this is the first experiment to see if that enemy, modern official corruption, can be put an end to. As to the fact of bribery, he showed that the offence is complete when there is the agreement to receive the bribe, and that, too, whether the receipt is direct or indirect, so that it was not incumbent on the prosecution to show that the influence was used or made effectual. In fact, the simple proposition to be bribed, involves legal guilt. He then reviewed the testimony to show that it is conclusive of the defendant's guilt.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

The Court thereupon instructed the jury as follows: The Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence, that the defendant was a member of the Common Council of the city of Chicago, to-wit: an Alderman, as charged in the indictment, and that there was located a hay stand on Randolph street, between Halsted and Desplaines streets, and that the defendant, as such Alderman, accepted and received, of one William Reinhardt, a check for $150 (as charged in the indictment) as a bribe to induce him (Glade) as such Alderman to use his influence, as such Alderman, to secure the removal of said hay stand, then the defendant is guilty of bribery, and it is the duty of the jury to find him guilty.

In order to constitute the crime of bribery, it is not necessary to show that the accused did any act, after the receipt of the bribe, to accomplish the purpose or objects for which the bribe was given; provided the jury shall believe, from the evidence, that the defendant accepted and received the bribe as charged in the indictment. A reasonable doubt means, in law, a substantial and well founded doubt, and not a mere possibility of a doubt.

To justify the conviction of the defendant, it is necessary that the defendant should have received some valuable thing to induce him to exercise some official power, or perform some official duty with partiality or favor, and, therefore, even although the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant was, at the time of the alleged offence, an Alderman, and that he actually received the check described in the indictment, still, unless the testimony clearly and beyond all reasonable doubt, establishes the fact that it was received by defendant to influence him in the exercise of some official power, or discharge of some official duty, he cannot be legally convicted.

The defendant is charged in the indictment with receiving from one William Reinhardt, a check of $150, for and in consideration that he, the defendant, would use his influence in the removal of the hay market from Randolph street between Desplaines and Halsted streets, and they are further instructed that, in order to prove said agreement, the prosecution must prove, first, that there was a hay market in the place mentioned; second, that the money or check was paid to the defendant for the express purpose of bribing him, the defendant, to act in his official capacity, in removing said hay market; and they must further find, from the evidence, that the money was taken for the purpose of obtaining his influence in the removal of the hay stand and, if the jury do not find such propositions to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, they must find the defendant not guilty.

The jury are judges of the law and the facts in this case, and in order to find the defendant in this case guilty, they must be satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the defendant was paid the amount specified in the indictment in order to induce the defendant to use his influence, as an Alderman, to remove the hay stand mentioned in the indictment, and the jury could not find the defendent guilty until the jury believed, from the evidence, that the defendant did receive said check for said purpose.

The jury must find from the evidence that the check in question was paid to the defendant and for the sole and only purpose of bribing the defendant to use his official influence to procure the removal of the hay-stand described in the indictment, and if the jury believe, from the evidence, that said check was paid for any other purpose, then the jury should find the defendant not guilty.

The jury are judges of the law and the facts in this case, and if they believe that there is a substantial variance between the proof in regard to the location of the haystand in question, and the allegation of the indictment, then the jury should find for the defendant.

In order to find the defendant guilty, in this case, the jury must find that at the time when the check in question was paid to the defendant, it was in pursuance of a corrupt agreement with the defendant, that the defendant should, in consideration thereof, use his official influence with Aldermen to remove such hay stand, and if they believe, from the evidence, no such corrupt agreement was proven, then they must acquit.

RETIREMENT OF THE JURY.

The jury then retired. After being out one hour, less five minutes, they expressed, through the sworn officer of the Court, desire to be allowed the inspection of the city charter authorizing the Council in the premises, and the ordinance establishing the hay stand.

Mr. Runyan objected to the accommodation.

The Court held that it would be improper to transmit the books.

GLADE FOUND GUILTY.

At the expiration of one hour and a quarter, the jury returned into court with a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Runyan caused the jury to be polled, and the result was unchanged.

The Court ordered the verdict to be recorded.

Mr. Runyan moved in arrest of judgment.

The jury were discharged.

GLADE SENT TO JAIL.

Mr. Glade was handed over to the custody of the Sheriff.

GLADE VISITED IN JAIL.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE visited the County Jail, last evening, for the purpose of interviewing Ald. Glade, who was committed to that institution by Judge Tree, yesterday afternoon. When asked if he had a statement to make, he replied, "You make a statement to me; the newspapers know more about this thing than I do." All efforts to draw him into conversation were futile, and the attempt to learn how he feels and what he thinks about his conviction, had to be abandoned. Ald. Walsh was with him when the reporter called, and, judging from his easy manner, and his apparently satisfied state of mind, he doubtless intended to remain with him all night. The incarcerated Alderman is not locked up, at least was not in a cell at 10 o'clock last night, the turnkey allowing him the privilege of being in the corridors. The two Aldermen were seated near each other, and were engaged in conversation when the reporter was admitted. Whenever a question was asked Glade, Mr. Walsh would answer it, he seeming to be Glade's mouthpiece. Glade is not overburdened with intelligence, and might, if not restrained, say something which would be unpleasant to his associates. Hence it is thought, that the other indicted Alderman or the lawyers anticipated that efforts would be made by the reporters to get Glade's opinion of the trial and the verdict, and Walsh, who is good at equivocation, stepped in with the intention of precluding an interview. He was successful, reverting to the "fire ordinance" whenever the trial was mentioned, and giving his views of the "disastrous results" to the poor man if it was passed as the "aristocratic class" proposed it should be. The reporter asked Glade if he thought the verdict of the jury was an unjust one, and Walsh replied: "There is not the slightest doubt about it." When interrogated in reference to a supersedas, Glade made no answer, but Walsh said it was doubtless the intention to take the case to the Supreme Court.

No other information of interest could be obtained, and the reporter bid the Aldermen "good evening."

A *Times* reporter, who represented that he was employed by the *Post*, essayed to converse with Glade last evening, but his visit was not at all satisfactory. He knew that if he acknowledged that he belonged to the *Times* he could obtain no information, and the subterfuge was not as successful as he anticipated.

THE FIRE LIMITS ORDINANCE.

Adjourned Meeting of the Common Council Last Evening.

Continued Consideration of the Ordinance Relating to the Fire Limits.

The First and Second Sections Acted Upon, with Various Amendments.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Common Council met last evening, President McAvoy in the chair, to continue consideration of the ordinance regulating the future fire limits of the city. There were present the following Aldermen, besides a goodly number of policemen, under Deputy Superintendent Sherman: Bowen, Otis, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, and Woodman.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

Ald. Sherwood wished to change the phraseology of his amendment, offered on Wednesday evening, so as to make the meaning more clear. The amendment relates to the inclusion in the fire limits of property fronting on improved streets.

THE NORTH SIDE OBJECTS.

Ald. Schaffner was opposed to this. It would practically take in nearly all the North Side, where there were a number of streets which were improved, but yet were not business streets, and it would be a great hardship to include those streets in the fire limits.

Ald. Lengacher spoke to the same purport.

Ald. Carney enumerated a number of improved streets in the North Division, to include which would be a hardship and "un-jistis."

ALSO, M'GRATH.

Ald. McGrath, on further consideration, had changed his mind with reference to this amendment. It would be a great injustice to many poor people who were in debt for these same improvements. To compel these people to put up brick buildings would be a terrible hardship. The same was true of Milwaukee avenue in the West Division.

LIKEWISE, POWELL.

Ald. Powell moved an amendment, so that improved streets shall be included only when a majority of property owners, according to front feet, shall petition to that effect.

Ald. Gardner thought this would leave everybody out who wanted to be left.

A CONFLICT.

Ald. McGenniss suggested that this arrangement conflicted with Ald. Bateham's amendment, allowing the majority of any block, whether improved or not, to come inside the limits.

Ald. Sherwood thought there was no conflict between the two propositions. He held that any owner of a lot fronting on an improved street, could well afford to put up a brick building. A man putting up a good building on an improved street, ought to be protected from having some other man put up a shanty directly adjacent to him.

Ald. Lengacher said the same injustice would result in case of unimproved streets running at right angles with improved streets.

GOOD ENOUGH.

Ald. Otis thought that Ald. Bateham's amendment, embodying the block system, gained the same object, and the amendments of Aldermen Sherwood and Powell only lumbered up the ordinance. He would move, as a substitute, to amend Ald. Bateham's boundaries by inserting the Rock Island & Michigan Southern Railroad tracks instead of State street.

Ald. McGrath claimed that the substitute was out of order, as it did not relate to the two amendments.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

A LEGAL POINT.

Ald. Gardner believed the adoption of either of the amendments would result in vitiating the ordinance, as the charter only conferred upon the Council the power to fix the fire limits, but gave it no power to fix further limits contingent upon certain events. He also thought it would be unjust to the North Side.

Ald. Sherwood and Powell both withdrew their amendments.

Ald. Otis then put his motion, naming the Rock Island track as an amendment.

Ald. Coey moved to lay this motion on the table, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 23 to 7—Ald. Bowen, Otis, Holden, Gill, Clarke, Busse, Woodman, and the President voting in the negative.

TRACY'S AMENDMENT.

Ald. Tracy offered the following amendment to Section 1:

Commencing at the mouth of the Chicago River, thence south upon the Lake Shore to Thirty-ninth street; thence west upon Thirty-ninth street to a point 125 feet west of State street; thence north to a point 125 feet south of Twenty-second street; thence west to a point 125 feet west of Halsted street; thence north to a point 125 south of Rebecca street; thence north to a point 125 feet south of Twelfth street; thence west to a point 125 feet west of Reuben street; thence north to a point 125 feet south of Van Buren street; thence west to Western avenue; thence north to a point 125 feet north of Walnut street; thence east to a point 125 west of Reuben street; thence north to a point 125 feet north of Indiana street; thence east to a point 125 feet west of Carpenter street; thence north to a point 125 feet north of Chicago avenue; thence east to Lake Michigan; thence south along said lake to the place of beginning.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

Ald. Gill moved to lay the amendment on the table, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 18 to 15, as follows:

Yeas—Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Stone, Bateham, Holden, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, McCaffrey, Clarke, Woodman and the President—18.

Nays—Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Powell, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, Carney, Busse—15.

THE SECTION ADOPTED AS A WHOLE.

The vote on the adoption of Section 1, as amended, was as follows:

Ayes—Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Stone, Bateham, Holden, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, McGrath, Schaffner, Clarke, Busse, Woodman, Mr. President—19.

Noes—Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Powell, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney—15.

So the section was adopted as a whole. It is as follows:

Striking out the words "The present and future limits of the city of Chicago shall be the fire limits of the city," and inserting the words, "That the fire limits of the city of Chicago shall be at the mouth of the main Chicago River, thence running south bounded by Lake Michigan to a line 125 feet south of Thirty-first street, thence west to a line 125 feet west of Halsted street, thence north to a line 125 feet south of Rebecca street, thence west to a line 125 feet west of Throop street, thence north to a line 125 feet south of Twelfth street, thence west to a line 125 feet west of Reuben street, thence north to a line 125 feet south of Van Buren street, thence west to a line 125 feet west of Western avenue, thence north to a line 125 feet north of Walnut street, thence east to a line 125 feet west of Reuben street, thence north to a line 125 feet north of Chicago avenue, thence east to a line 125 feet west of Wells street, thence north to a line 125 north of North avenue, thence east to Lake Michigan, thence south bounded by Lake Michigan to the place of beginning. When a majority of the owners of any block per front foot lying in the city of Chicago shall petition the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Chicago to be admitted into the fire limits, the same shall be granted, and the same provisions for protection extended to that and all other portions of the city admitted in like manner that is implied in this ordinance."

PROPOSED RECONSIDERATION.

Ald. Gill claimed that the vote on the section was out of order.

Ald. McGrath took the same view, and so moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Ald. Bateham said that it was highly proper that the Council should decide as to the fire limits, as hundreds of people were waiting to see what these limits should be before putting up their buildings. As to the remaining sections, it was likely that it would be found necessary to appoint a Committee to examine into the question of the best materials for roofing, cornices, etc., so that no grave mistake might be made.

Ald. Schaffner held that if the section fixing the limits were adopted it would accomplish nothing, as the ordinance could have no effect or force until passed as a whole, and approved by the Mayor. He was in favor of reconsidering the vote.

The Chair looked upon it as the duty of the Council to pass upon the section as amended.

Ald. McGrath withdrew his motion to reconsider.

THE SECOND SECTION.

The Council then took up the second section of the ordinance.

The Chair proposed to allow all the amendments as they came up to be voted upon.

ALD. M'GRATH'S AMENDMENT.

Ald. McGrath moved to strike out the words "city limits" wherever occurring, and substitute the words "fire limits."

ALD. STONE'S AMENDMENT.

Ald. Stone presented the following amendment: *Provided*, That detached buildings erected and used as dwellings and stables only, in the area bounded by Twenty-second street, the Lake, Egan avenue, and Halsted street, not exceeding 24 feet in width and 40 feet in length, and not more than two stories in height above the basement, may be built in the following manner: the inner portion of the outside wall may be of wood, which shall be covered on the outside with one thickness of brick; the roofs to be constructed in the manner provided in this section.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

Ald. Clark moved to add after the word "wood," in the clause referring to oriel windows, "or other combustible material." The effect of this is to do away with wood entirely.

Ald. Woodman inquired, providing a stable were put up whether it was absolutely necessary to have more than an 8-inch wall.

Ald. Gardner said 8 inches was quite sufficient.

Ald. Coey offered an amendment to the effect that in all dwellings or stables only one story high, the walls be not required to be more than 8 inches thick.

Ald. Bailey moved to add to Ald. Stone's amendment the territory in the West Division west of the South Branch, south of Twelfth street, and west to Western avenue.

Ald. Gardner moved to strike out the word "allowed" and substitute the word "placed" with regard to the wooden cornices, so as not to require the removal of such cornices as now exist.

Ald. Gardner went on to state that, unless the change suggested by him were made, the ordinance would be null.

Ald. Schaffner moved to include in Ald. Stone's amendment the portion of the North Division between 125 feet west of Wells street and 125 feet south of Chicago avenue.

Ald. Powell offered an amendment providing that all one-story buildings, not over 16 feet high, on streets not sewered, may be placed on sills not over one foot from the ground. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 26 to 7.

Ald. Clarke's amendment, forbidding the use of wood altogether, was lost, by a vote of 30 to 3, Ald. Bowen, Clarke, and Woodman voting aye.

Ald. Holden offered an amendment, similar in purport, forbidding the construction of oriel or bay windows and cornices of wooden material, on buildings of whatever height.

Ald. Gill suggested that such an amendment did not come with a good grace from Ald. Holden, who had a very handsome bay window in his own residence.

Ald. Holden replied that he valued his bay windows very highly, but still, it was nothing but a tinder-box, and he wanted no more of them built. He meant business in this matter.

Ald. Cory hoped that the construction of bay windows upon residences would not be forbidden.

Ald. Holden's amendment was lost by a vote of 26 to 8—Ald. Schmitz, Hickey, Bailey, Holden, and Clowry voting aye.

Ald. Gardner's amendment, permitting repairs, but changing "allowed" to "placed," with reference to wooden cornices, was carried by a vote of 24 to 9—Ald. Bowen, McGenniss, Bateham, Holden, Witbeck, Gill, and McGrath voting in the negative.

Ald. Coey's amendment, relating to the thickness of walls in one-story dwellings and stables, was carried without division.

Ald. Stone's amendment, as to the manner of construction of detached dwellings and stables, together with Ald. Bailey's amendment as to boundaries, and also Ald. Schaffner's exception of all the North Division, west of Wells street, and north of Chicago avenue, was taken up.

Ald. Gardner denounced the amendment as a sham and a fraud. Four inches of brick on the outside of a building was no protection against fire. Moreover, it was unjust to compel one man to build 8 and 12-inch walls, and at the same time allow another man to put up a 4-inch wall.

Ald. McGenniss entirely agreed with Ald. Gardner's views on this matter, and the only wonder was that every Alderman opposed to the fire limits did not move to include his ward.

Ald. Schaffner said he never should have dreamed of offering such an amendment had not Ald. Stone offered his proposition. If the South and West Sides had such privileges, he wanted the North Side to have them also.

Ald. Holden moved to lay all three amendments on the table. The motion was adopted by 19 to 12, as follows:

Ayes—Bowen, Otis, McGenniss, Thompson, Bateham, Holden, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, Carney, Clarke, Busse, Woodman, and the President—19.

Noes—Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Powell, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, McCaffrey—12.

Ald. McGrath's amendment, changing the words "city limits" to "fire limits," was adopted without division.

Ald. Buehler offered an amendment to strike out of Section 2 the words "less in thickness than above specified," and inserting "provided they are sufficiently lined with wood."

Ald. McGenniss moved to lay the amendment on the table, and it was so ordered, by a vote of 21 to 11, as follows:

Ayes—Bowen, Otis, McGenniss, Thompson, Stone, Coey, Bateham, Holden, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Schaffner, Carney, Clarke, Busse, McCaffrey, Woodman, and the President—21.

Noes—Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Powell, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher—11.

Ald. McGrath moved an amendment providing that kicking cows shall not be kept except in fire-proof buildings.

No action was taken on this extraordinary witticism.

THE THIRD SECTION.

The Council then proceeded to consider the third section of the ordinance.

Ald. Schaffner moved to amend so as to read, in all cases "fire limits" instead of "city limits." This was adopted.

Ald. Schaffner also moved to strike out the words "distillery" and "brewery" so as to permit the occupation of buildings for those purposes. He claimed that there was no more danger from breweries or distilleries than from machine shops or other such establishments using steam power. The question of nuisance should not be considered in a fire ordinance. This was a matter for the consideration of the Board of Health.

Ald. McGenniss said that in framing this section it was designed to prevent the erection of such establishments, because, once erected, there was no power, under the charter, to compel their removal. Moreover, he believed that they were unsafe.

Ald. Gill said there was danger of spontaneous combustion in the process of fermentation.

Ald. Schaffner denied that there was any danger from spontaneous combustion.

Ald. Heath moved to strike out Section 3 entirely.

Ald. Bateham said that to do this section justice required a great deal of care. It could not be dispensed with, but it should receive careful consideration. Such establishments should not be prohibited, unless it be naptha, oil, match and other such manufactories, but should be put under the charge of some competent, discreet, and honest man or set of men, in order that they may be kept as safe as strict regulations and rigid supervision can render them.

Ald. Gardner thought it would be wisest to declare these buildings a nuisance, for if they were not nuisances there never was a nuisance.

Ald. Coey said planing-mills were not nuisances. Out of all the fires that occurred in a year the planing-mills were never among them.

Ald. McGrath thought the Council did not understand much about distilleries any way.

Ald. Sherwood thought the Council did not understand much about planing-mills. There was no more danger from a planing-mill than from a printing press, and he would be satisfied with letting them all go under restrictions.

Ald. Bateham inquired what restrictions he would have.

Ald. Gardner said as far as the printing press was concerned, he would restrict them from pitching into the Aldermen.

A vote was taken on Ald. Schaffner's motion, which resulted—yeas, 11; nays, 9—as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Schmitz, Cullerton, Bailey, Powell, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey—11.

Noes—Ald. Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Stone, Tracy, Hickey, Clowry, Bateham, Holden, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Carney, Busse, Woodman—19.

Ald. Otis moved to adjourn, and the Council adjourned.

PAYING THE POLICEMEN.

Why the Police and Fire Departments Have not Been Paid for December—Growling Among the Blue Coats.

Considerable unreflecting indignation is said to exist in the Police and Fire Departments because the members thereof have not received their pay for the month of December, 1871. This is probably due to the fact that very few persons in the city understand how the city is placed in the matter of obtaining money for the purpose named.

The facts are these: The State agreed to pay to the city $3,000,000 for various purposes—among others the maintenance of the Police and Fire Departments. The estimate for the salaries for the month of November was made out and the money promptly sent from Springfield and paid over to the men on its arrival. When the time came for the payment of the December salaries the Comptroller made the usual requisition upon the State authorities; but, instead of the remittance of the money, he was met with a demand for a statement of what had been done with the sums already paid over to the city. The preparations of this detailed statement, and its transmission to Springfield occupied, three or four days. Upon its receipt, word was sent that the money would be forwarded, whereupon it was determined to pay the Police and Fire Departments out of other money on hand. This is not at all a necessary action, and the authorities would be fully justified in waiting until the arrival of the money from the State.

The custom has heretofore been to pay on the 15th of each month the salaries for the preceding month, and the present payment would have been so made had it not been for the action of the Governor. It does not seem a very wonderful thing, after all, that the city should be a few days behind in its payments when the emergency of the case is considered.

The *Journal* of yesterday asserts that the money would be distributed "if the Mayor will only sign the vouchers." It might be remarked that it would be time enough for the *Journal* man to comment on city matters when he learns that the Mayor never signs vouchers; but it is also appropriate to say that the statement is entirely erroneous.

The moral of the growl is an obvious one: If the policemen and firemen are dissatisfied with the city as paymaster because they have to wait four or five days more than usual, let the "very indignant" ones seek another master. The process is called resignation.

THE BOARD OF REBATE.

First Meeting of the New Organization Under Representative Waite's Bill—How Every Man Can Get His Remission of Taxes on Burned Property.

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained the information that the Governor had signed Mr. Waite's "Rebate bill," which is, in effect, a bill to create a "Board of Rebate" which shall have power to determine how much of last year's assessed taxes shall be collected, and how much remitted on account of property burned. The bill is, of course, made general (as it must be under the new Constitution), but its provisions are generally plainly aimed at the exigency which exists in this city on account of the fire.

The bill is a very short one, and provides that when any property shall have been destroyed by fire, after its assessment and before the levy of taxes, the Mayor, the City Comptroller, and the Tax Commissioner shall have power, jointly, to remit or rebate so much of the taxes as they think should be rebated by reason of loss of property by fire.

The bill named was passed with the emergency clause attached, and consequently went into effect on Thursday. As soon as the news of the attachment of the Governor's signature could be acted upon, Mayor Medill, Comptroller Taylor, and Commissioner Holden met and organized under the new law. Mr. Medill was elected Chairman of the board, and Mr. Holden Secretary, and the body went at once to work to fix upon a place of operation. After a long discussion, a place was agreed upon, and the work of the Board was at once begun; and before the adjournment several applications for rebate were considered and passed upon.

Persons who have been waiting to get their rebates before paying their taxes are notified to call at once upon C. N. Holden, Secretary of the Board, at the City Hall, and submit their proofs of claim to a rebate. Forms have been provided for the assistance of applicants, and an ample and experienced clerical force will be in attendance. It is hoped that, now that the matter of rebate is settled, every person will be as prompt as possible to help the city. The rebate allowance can now be settled and deducted before paying taxes, so that much of the cumbrous machinery of payment and repayment heretofore in vogue will be dispensed with.

THE ALEXIS DONATION.

How the Duke's $5,000 Has Been Disposed of—History of One of the Assignments.

Some time ago it was noted in these columns that the Grand Duke Alexis had placed in the hands of the Mayor the sum of $5,000 for distribution in this city according to the judgment of the latter. The letters given below are the history of the donation of a part of the $5,000, and are published at the request of the recipients:

To George S. Bowen, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Upon consideration of the representations made in behalf of the Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum, I have concluded to apportion to that institution the sum of $500 of the munificent gift of the Grand Duke Alexis, which was placed in my hands for distribution.

I have addressed you as President of the Board of Trustees, and request that you will call or send an accredited agent to this office to receipt for the sum named. Respectfully, JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1872.

To Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: It gives me great pleasure to own receipt of your esteemed favor of 11th inst., and also your check for $500, as a gift to the Chicago Orphan Asylum, from the fund placed in your hands for distribution by the Grand Duke Alexis. We beg you to accept our heartfelt thanks for your kind consideration and timely appropriation, and request you to express to His Imperial Highness, on behalf of the Trustees and officers of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, their high appreciation of his noble generosity. I am, dear sir, yours most obediently,

CHICAGO, Jan. 12, 1872. GEORGE S. BOWEN.

It is understood that the remainder of the $5,000 will be disposed of in the same manner; that is, by donations to charitable institutions in sums of $500 each. The Salvation's Foundlings' Home, the House of the Good Shepherd, and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum are among the recipients of portions of the Duke's gift. The Mayor has apportioned the [illegible] in this way, and don't seem to have [illegible] either. Evidence adduced to the Mayor [illegible] delegations of ladies would seem to [illegible] that $500,000 would not have been an extravagant estimate for the needs of applicants for a portion of the $5,000.

WORKING FOR RIGHT OF WAY.

Conference Between the Council Committee on Railroads and Representatives of New Roads.

A meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Common Council was held last evening. Present the following Aldermen: Clarke, Woodman, Sweet, Gill.

The object of the meeting was the consideration of the entry of the new railroads into the city. The Chicago & LaSalle Railroad was represented by Obadiah Jackson, and Emory E. Childs; the Chicago & Evanston, by General White, and Judge Skates, and the Atlantic & Pacific by Colonel Howe.

Mr. W. R. Nixon stated that a remonstrance was now in circulation among the property-holders of the North Division, against the approach of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad along the Lake Shore. His argument was that the property-owners intended to extend the Lake Shore drive as far as Indiana street. The breweries,—Lill's, Huck's, and Sands' and other minor ones,—had agreed to move entirely, in order to give an opportunity for this extension.

Mr. E. Walker, on behalf of the Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad, presented a plea for the passage of the ordinance authorizing the Company to lay tracks upon Rockwell and Kinzie streets. He said there was no opposition to the plan so far as Rockwell street was concerned. It was an unimproved street. A perpetual contract had been executed between the road he represented and the Danville & Vincennes Road, which would occupy the same track. They were at present compelled to pay to the Northwestern Railway $60,000 a year where they ought not to pay a cent. The accommodations of the Northwestern Railway were not sufficient for themselves, and still less when the other road mentioned and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road occupied the same track. They were proposing to purchase all the property between Carroll and Kinzie streets.

The Committee inquired whether the Atlantic & Pacific and the Chicago & Evanston Roads could not come in on those tracks.

Mr. Walker said they could not consent to that.

Ald. Clarke said they could probably if they had more tracks.

Mr. Walker said no more tracks could be put down without taking up the whole of Depot Place.

Ald. Clarke said he supposed that would be the result of it all, eventually.

Mr. Walker pointed the advantages of admitting the Danville & Vincennes Road into the city so far as the coal interest was concerned. There was not part of the city to which less injury would be done by the admission of railroads than that which he proposed. Two tracks would occupy 24 feet, and from 25 to 50 trains could come in a day. He suggested that at any time that it would suit the Council he would like to take them down to Terre Haute and observe the country opened up by the road. His ordinance had been before the Council for a year, and it was generally agreed that this would give the best opportunity, so far as locality was concerned, to let three other railroads into the city. His proposition, in fine, was to bring the road in on Rockwell street, Southwestern avenue, Kinzie street, Depot place, and round to their own yard on Halsted street.

Colonel Hough stated that the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad wished to come into the city across the North Branch, and near the rolling mills.

The Committee adjourned to meet on Wednesday next to take up the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad matter.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Donations Received by the Good Samaritan Society—Where Contributions Shall be Sent.

The Good Samaritan Society gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions: From Mr. A. S. Allen, President of the Board of Aldermen, Paterson, New Jersey, $300; Mr. E. A. Cutting, $15; Mr. S. A. Bemis, St. Louis, Mo., $40; Mrs. F. W. Fisk, Chicago, $10; Miss Flora Hooker, Watertown, N. Y., $2; Mr. John B. Louis, Washington, Ind., $2; Miss Jennie Carnahan, Washington, Ind., $4; Mr. Chester Hitchcock, Oakland, California, $20; Mrs. John R. Walsh, Chicago, $5; Mount Vernon Fund, $18.54; Mr. H. M. Smyth, St. Paul, Minn., $10; phantom bouquet, donated by Mrs. Dr. Bassett, Chicago, $75; proceeds of and stand donated by Mr. T. Allen French, Chicago; from the High School, Peoria, Ill., through Miss F. H. Grenell, $25; Mrs. E. A. Bunting, Philadelphia, a quantity of new clothing; Mr. S. A. Bemis, St. Louis, Mo., three packages cotton; Miss Flora Hooker, Watertown, N. Y., two boxes clothing; Mrs. S. A. Vernon, Chicago, jellies; Mrs. J. F. Brady, Chicago, four barrels flour; Mr. George Cruickshield, Chicago, paper sacks; Mr. C. Grunewald, Chicago, paper sacks; Mr. Charles P. Smith, London, Ont., through Mr. J. W. Preston, Chicago, two boxes new goods; Mr. Henry C. Barnes, Chicago, stationery; Mrs. Exceen, Chicago, thirteen dozen cans vegetables; ladies of Kingston, N. Y., one box of clothing; Mrs. A. M. Wing, Milwaukee, one box canned fruits and jellies; Third Presbyterian Church, Chicago, coffee, tea, and sugar; Mrs. F. M. S. Cook, Middle Granville, N. Y., one box clothing; Mrs. C. C. Gully, Kewanee, Ill., 1 box clothing; Mr. T. Carroll, Erie, Pa., 1 box clothing; The Bonhale Manufacturing Co., England, through Mr. Wm. Bross, Chicago, 3 pieces fine white flannel; The Chicago Y. M. C. A., through Mr. A. M. Bennett, 15 cases clothing; Mrs. Marcy Peckham, Utica, New York, 1 box new clothing; Mr. E. P. Woodward, Brooklyn, New York, 1 trunk new clothing; Mrs. W. C. Kent, and others, Kewanee, Ill., 1 box clothing; The Relief Society, Geneva, Ill., 1 box canned fruits and jellies; Mr. Geo. Shufeldt, Chicago, package clothing; The Ladies' Benevolent Society, Wheaton, Ill., 1 box clothing, also, fruits and jellies; Mrs. Geo. P. Hansen, Chicago, package clothing; The High School, Peoria, Ill., through Miss F. H. Grenell, 1 box clothing.

It is hoped that societies and individuals holding money or clothing in reserve for Chicago, will send a portion, at least, of their contributions to the Good Samaritan Society, care of Mrs. Wm. B. Egan, No. 283 West Van Buren street, as by so doing they will aid many needy and deserving people, who cannot be reached through the General Relief and Aid Society.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Friday, January 19.

CITY PROPERTY.

Frown st, n of Maxwell st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 17; consideration $1,750.

Lot 47, in Smith's Block 7 of Walsh and McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Dec. 20, 1871; consideration $650.

Lot 8, of Assessor's s ½ Lot 89, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Dec. 20, 1871; consideration $600.

Lot 23, of Greene's Sub-division in e ½, n w ¼ of Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Jan. 19; consideration $750.

Lot 8, in Block 10 in Wright's Addition, dated June 5, 1871; consideration $1,750.

Lot 4, of Block 10 in Wright's Addition, dated June 5, 1871; consideration $1,750.

Burnside st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 18; consideration $3,000.

Cleaver st, n of Division st, w f, 25 ft, to alley with buildings, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $1,600.

The premises No. 133 North Union st, and 32 Milwaukee av, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $6,500.

Lot 17, in Block 3 of Sherman's e ½ w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $1,900.

The premises No. 78 Milwaukee av, running through to Halsted st, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $8,250.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 5 to 13, in Block 4, in Winston's w ½ s w ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $12,050.

Lots 39 to 48, in Block 5, in Rosedale, dated Aug. 10, 1871; consideration, $800.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 31 and 32, of Wisner's Lots 36 to 38, in Brighton, dated April 20, 1871; consideration, $1,800.

THE LAW COURTS.

Transactions in the Courts Yesterday—Removal of the Circuit Court to the City Hall Building.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A petition was filed by D. H. Hammer and another against L. Page, for the partition of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Block 1, Stone and Klemm's sub-division of the northeast ¼ of section 28, township 38, north, range 14.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by George Keller and another against the Franklin Insurance Company, in which damages are laid at $4,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The business of this Court was almost entirely suspended yesterday, in consequence of the removal to the new quarters in the City Hall. The entrance to the Chancery Court Rooms and the office of the Clerk and Recorder of Deeds is from Quincy street. The entrance to the Law Court Rooms is from Adams street.

COUNTY COURT.

The will of Henry Behlendorf was proved and letters of administration with the will annexed were issued to Mary Behlendorf on bond of $17,000.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Small-Pox Statistics.

The people of Chicago who think they are in a bad way with the small-pox may learn an interesting lesson from Milwaukee's health report. It is set down that the little city of 75,000 inhabitants, has had 131 deaths from this disease in the *nine months* ending Dec. 31, while Chicago with 300,000 population, had only 74 deaths for the *full year*, and only 14 to Oct. 1. This is the more notable as Chicago stands enough nearer the seaboard to take nearly all the cases of immigrants suffering from the disease.

Personal.

Hon. John McSweeney, of Wooster, Ohio, one of the most eminent criminal lawyers of the Buckeye State, is at the Sherman House.

—On the 17th inst., at the residence of Mr. Rufus A. Rice, No. 594 West Washington street, Mr. John M. Rountree, an eminent attorney of this city, was united in marriage to Miss Adeline A. Laughton, the ceremony being performed by Rev. C. D. Helmer, of the Union Park Congregational Church.

—Mrs. Celia Logan Kellogg, who has been sick in this city for three or four weeks, departed for New York on Thursday evening, having received a telegram announcing the death of her sister, the distinguished Eliza Logan—Mrs. George Wood. Mrs. Kellogg has been compelled to give up many lecturing engagements in consequence of ill health, and now that she has to contemplate the death of a favorite sister, it may well be said that she is compelled to undergo very unusual suffering. The profoundest sympathies of her many friends in Chicago go with her in her painful and melancholy journey.

—M. J. Egan, County Supervisor of Milwaukee County, Wis., Post Office address, "St. Martins, Franklin," writes to the Mayor of this city as follows: "A resident of this place, named George Fink, a shoemaker by trade, was an inmate (patient) of the Alexis Hospital, on North Franklin street, at the time of the great fire in Chicago, since which, nothing has been heard of him. Most diligent search leads to a certainty he must have met with, so that it he is the victim of that terrible holocaust. He was one of few who has been in indigent circumstances. His widow, and is a fit and proper object of relief, and assistance from the Chicago Relief Fund."

—Unintentional injustice was done to Mr. Frederick W. Eby, in the report of the Glade trial in yesterday's TRIBUNE [illegible] "hay" merchant is a dealer in feed and hats as well as [illegible] more nearly than the case warrants [illegible] relation as a juryman as to the cause of Fred's [illegible] as a candidate, man, is due to his characteristic [illegible] articles of apparel of such gentlemen as [illegible] in their wives' ladies' wear which is not [illegible] that if [illegible] attire. It can be said of M[illegible] a man with a large-sized wife purchases a small-size seal jacket of him, and is seen accompanying said jacket around the streets, while his wife is out of town, no man can wink more tenderly upon him. It was this habit of excessive candor and "forgetfulness" that excused Fred from jury duty.

Announcements.

Mr. Gourley will lead the noon prayer meeting to-day in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, No. 97 West Randolph street.

—The annual election of the Chicago Typographical Union, will be held this evening, for officers for the ensuing year, in the *Journal*-composing room.

—The ladies friendly to the Foundlings' Home will meet at the Home, No. 266 West Randolph street, on Monday at 3 p.m., to make arrangements for the first anniversary of the Home, which is to take place Monday, Jan. 29.

—A mass meeting of citizens interested in the Chicago Free Library will be held at the City Hall, corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, this evening at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on Legislation, appointed by the Mayor, and to transact other business. Hon. Thomas Hoyne will preside.

—In order to give an opportunity for the public expression of the views and wishes of the property-owners, and citizens residing in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park, regarding the future fire limits, a grand mass meeting will be held at the place of Charles Raggio, corner of North Clark and Centre streets, this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. Let every honest man attend the meeting, and there show, by his presence and by his action, that rowdyism must be put down, and that the future prosperity and hopes of Chicago must be protected by complying with the demand of her honest citizens for the immediate and full-est extension of the fire-limits.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry:"

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	22° F	......	......	To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	24	29.04	S. E., g.	
2:00 p. m.	34	29.05	N. E., g.	.05 inch.
7:00 p. m.	30	29.00	N. E., g.	

Miscellaneous.

William Kinsella, who resides in Russell County, Canada, was confidenced out of $700 in gold on a Michigan Southern train, shortly after leaving this city, yesterday morning.

—James Butler, of Rockford, arrived in this city yesterday, and said he was the owner of the $11,000 in bonds found in the possession of John Houlihan, whose arrest was mentioned in Thursday's TRIBUNE.

—The ladies of Skaneateles, New York, have sent a large box of goods to Mr. Mosely of No. 352 West Madison street, to be distributed among the sufferers by the fire.

—The office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County has been removed to the new City Hall building, corner of Adams and LaSalle streets. The entrance to the Recorder's office is on Quincy street.

—A large mineral spring, believed to contain medical proprieties, has been discovered near East Hinsdale, a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, sixteen miles south west of this city.

—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of John Henry Barry, aged 6 months, who was found dead in bed at his father's residence, on Bixby place, yesterday morning. Convulsions was the cause of his demise.

—Morris Hubert, an old man, 71 years of age, was run over by a train of cars in the town of Hyde Park, yesterday morning, and it is feared fatally injured, both his legs being severed from his body. He was sent to the County Hospital.

United States Life Insurance Company.

We publish to-day, in our advertising columns, the twenty-second annual statement of the above Company, and we would call the attention of our readers to the detailed character of the report. Its officers are so confident and so proud of its condition, that they wish to have every point thoroughly scrutinized and investigated, as is always the case with a thoroughly sound corporation.

For many years the United States was conducted upon the most conservative principles, and has therefore laid the strongest and most secure foundation, while the new President, Mr. John E. De Witt, is infusing new energy into the corporation, and with his wonderful (for so young a man) experience in and knowledge of Life Insurance we shall expect, in a few years, to see the United States one of the largest companies in the amount of its assets as it is now one of the foremost in point of reliability and soundness. The General Agent for this company in this city is Mr. Samuel Greene, No. 96 West Washington street.

New England Church.

The annual meeting of the New England Congregational Society will be held at the office of E. W. Blatchford, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, on Monday next, Jan. 22, at 3½ o'clock p. m. The Treasurer will make his report, Trustees and other officers will be elected, and any other business transacted which may properly be done at such meeting. LYMAN BAIRD, Clerk.

Pacific Sunday Train.

The Sunday Overland Mail Train will leave Chicago to-morrow, the 21st, via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, stopping all regular stations on the main line, and connecting at Omaha with the Monday morning express train for Denver, Sacramento, and San Francisco. Tickets via Chicago & Northwestern or Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, will be good on this train.

The Chicago Legal News.

The *Legal News*, of this morning, contains the argument of Senator Carpenter, made in the Supreme Court of the United States, on error reviewing the opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois, refusing to admit Mrs. Bradwell to the Bar. We are glad to announce that the *Legal News* has been selected for the publication of the laws of Congress. Business men or attorneys by paying $2 can receive the *Legal News* for one year, containing the acts of the present session of Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An ice bridge is formed across the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburgh, which has happened but twice before during the present century.

—The Louisville Hotel property was sold by auction, on Wednesday, for $190,000, by the Marshal of the Chancery Court, the purchasers being Michael Kean and Philip Judge.

—It is expected the new Maine Classical School will open this spring. A permanent fund of $50,000 has been nearly raised. It is proposed to admit both sexes.

—A Houston, Tex., journal announces the opening of a public free school in that city for the Mexican element, who are arriving in large numbers.

—Louisville is becoming warm on the iniquity of the straw-bail business. Judge Price, in referring to the matter, said he would end the grievance if he was compelled to apply to the Legislature for relief.

—The granite for the new State Department at Washington is to be dressed at a point on the James River, opposite Rocketts. It is intended to build four sheds, each 600 feet in length, and to employ 400 men. The stone will be quarried just above Manchester.

—The Buffalo Horse Car Company has adopted the new alarm and registering punch for conductors. This simple machine is so arranged that when the conductor punches a ticket a bell is struck and a register is made within the punch.

—Delaware avenue, Buffalo, is becoming a street of churches. The congregation of Trinity Church, now situated on the corner of Washington and Mohawk streets, having raised the requisite means, has decided to erect a new chapel on the corner of Delaware avenue and Park place.

—Bristol, in Tennessee and Virginia, is an anomaly among towns. It has a population of only 3,000, but is located in two States, the line passing near the center of the main street. The rogues and lawless know where it is to an inch. This line used to be deeply venerated, and in former years it would have been considered a symptom of the decay of the Republic for a Tennessee constable to cross the street on the side-walk, on the sacred soil of Virginia, and arrest a criminal. But the line is not now regarded with tender veneration. When a man kills another and steps over the lines for protection, the officers step after him and fetch him back; killing is, consequently, not so popular as formerly. Each side of the line has a separate Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and regulates its own affairs in the sense contemplated by the Constitution. There are two papers published, one on each side of the line. Each side also has its own schools and churches.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Omaha Legal Gift Concert.—This Charitable enterprise in aid of Mercy Hospital at Omaha, under the auspices of those pious ladies, the Sisters of Mercy, is truly worthy of confidence and patronage. The highest gift is $50,000. There are 3,000 cash gifts. Tickets, $3.00 each, or two for $5.00. The drawing takes place in public January 30 by sworn Commissioners. For full particulars address Pattee & Gardiner, Omaha, Nebraska.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick-headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady is mildness in her countenance, wisdom in her speech, modesty in her behavior, virtue in her life, and a box of Durno's snuff in her pocket.

Well Known.—The American House, Boston. Messrs. Rice keep pace with the times and supply every valuable improvement for the comfort and convenience of their guests.

For Corns use All Right Salve. Druggists have it; 25 cents per box. Dr. Stephens, 137 West Washington street, 9 to 2; 20 East Twenty-second street, 4 to 9.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

The Poor Little Sufferer will be immediately relieved by using Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

LIFE INSURANCE.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

261, 262, 263, & 264 BROADWAY,

Corner Warren-st.,

NEW YORK.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

January 1, 1872.

OFFICE, 261, 262 and 263 BROADWAY, JANUARY 1, 1872.

Amount of net Cash Assets, January 1, 1872		$3,686,333.30

RECEIPTS.

Amount received for premiums	$854,611.16	
Amount of interest received from all sources	229,025.56	
Amount increase of capital stock	50,000.00	
Profit on investment	[illegible]	
		$1,149,798.41
		$4,835,131.61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death	$196,378.90	
Paid for surrendered policies	249,466.88	
Paid Dividends	374,212.27	
Paid Interest on capital stock	14,000.00	
Paid Reinsurance	9,944.15	
Paid Annuity claims	390.00	
Paid Commissions, including about $60,000 paid for commutation of future commissions	131,104.25	
Paid advertising, printing, &c.	30,332.02	
Paid Medical fees	6,109.77	
Paid Salaries	58,158.39	
Paid Taxes, rents, office expenses, exchange, express, postage, traveling expenses, &c., including $14,000 paid for office furniture	71,321.08	
		$1,117,711.29

Cash Assets, Invested as follows	$3,717,410.32

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and Trust Co.	$71,469.02
United States Stocks, market value	390,266.00
New York and Brooklyn City and County Stocks, market value	667,872.67
Bonds and Mortgages on real estate, valued at over double the loans	1,900,900.00
Loans on Policies in force	416,625.79
Temporary loans secured by deposit of cash securities	41,600.00
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premium	112,284.18
Premiums in course of collection	63,081.81
Accrued interest on bonds and mortgages, &c.	48,779.36
Agents' balances secured	9,621.02
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1872	$3,717,410.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$250,000.00	
Losses reported and unpaid	66,300.00	
Amount reserved as reinsurance for existing policies and dividends at 4 per cent. Actuary's table	2,898,851.00	
Estimating cost of collecting deferred premiums, &c., and unpaid commissions	34,307.69	
		3,268,658.69
Divisible Surplus		$448,751.63

Estimated by the New York State standard of valuation, and that recommended by the Insurance Convention, the surplus of the Company would be increased $200,000, making a total surplus of $[illegible], calculating by that standard.

FROM THE UNDIVIDED 4 PER CENT RESERVE SURPLUS OF **$448,751.63**

A Dividend Will be Paid,

Available on the settlement of the next annual premium after March 4, 1872, to each participating policy, proportioned to its contribution to surplus.

OFFICERS.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
CHAS. E. PEASE, Secretary.
C. P. FRALEIGH, Asst. Secretary.
WM. D. WHITING, Actuary.
NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Cashier.

BRANCH OFFICE:
96 West Washington-st.

SAM'L. GREENE,
General Agent,
CHICAGO.

WOOLLENS.

Woollen Department OF HAMLIN, HALE & CO., 328 West Madison-st.

White Flannels, all widths,
Scarlet Flannels,
Scarlet Twilled,
White Twilled,
Shaker Flannels,
Plaid Flannels,
Flannels of all the best manufactures are retailed at our usual low prices

At 328 West Madison-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF Fractional Currency TO EXCHANGE FOR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE, 15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

TO RENT.

TO RENT THE BASEMENT OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.,

A large, well-lighted room with FIRE-PROOF VAULT, suitable for an Insurance, Railroad, or Banking Office. Apply at Bank.

TO RENT.

The three-story and basement store, 169 Fifth-av., near Washington; Philadelphia pressed brick front, with stone trimmings; suitable for office or business purposes. To be completed on or before April 1. Inquire at office of F. & E. BAUMANN, Architects, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

STORAGE.

STORAGE. U.S. BONDED WAREHOUSE. LESTER & UPDIKE'S WAREHOUSES, TAYLOR-ST., CORNER GRISWOLD. Good storage for general merchandise FREE or in BOND.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye. Let them leave the field; there is no longer an opening for other and inferior Hair Dyes since Cristadoro's famous preparation was introduced. It is now the only dye used by ladies or gentlemen of discrimination. Nothing was ever asked for it but trial and comparison, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its inventor. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS. REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

BUSINESS PROPERTY IN SAN FRANCISCO paying over one per cent per month, FOR SALE. New buildings, centrally located, renting for gold, per month; price, $45,000, currency. Fine residence property in Oakland, renting for $100 per month, gold; price, $17,000, currency. 160 acres adjoining Lake Park, ten minutes' ride from Oakland; house, stable, fine orchard, and all improvements; price, $45,000, currency; property adjoining this held at $700 per acre. All the above property clear of encumbrance; amounts invested will pay 12 per cent per year. DAM & BLANCHARD, Real Estate Agents, 320 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

REAL ESTATE.

SEE HERE! DO YOU WANT A LOT?

Pay only six months' interest down, and that at 7 per cent per annum; balance at end of five years, or sooner if desired, forever if well improved meantime.

I will sell some thirty or forty lots, between Milwaukee-av., Division-st., and Wood st., at $1,000 each, all payable in five years, interest half yearly, at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 per cent per annum. Agents having customers as above will please address, stating business of purchaser, number of lots desired, and I will receive plats and full particulars at once. Full commission paid on completion of sale.

H. S. CAREY, Ohio Valley Ins. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BRICK MACHINE

BRICK MACHINE. Attention of capitalists and others interested in the manufacture of Brick is called to a machine for making every grade and description, including the finest article of front pressed brick. For simplicity and cheapness of construction it surpasses all other machines. The principle is a novel one, never before adopted, entirely dispenses with pressure in every form and manufactures from the crude clay. It is guaranteed to produce a fine article of brick, with well defined angles and edges, and a smooth surface, compact and solid in form, and able to resist the action of fire, absorb no moisture, creating no dampness to walls; also to be of a strength and solidity to sustain the greatest pressure. For further information address ANTHONY ELFIN, 1230 Thompson st., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Pork Packers Just received a large consignment of GENUINE EAST INDIA CRUDE SALTPETRE, Which we offer low and in quantities to suit. COBY, BARRETT & HANNA, 198 Michigan-av.

BRICK.

BRICK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ESTABLISHED 1865. 7,000,000 No. 1 (large) Bricks of all kinds and colors, for sale cheap, in lots to suit. Consignments of all kinds of Building Material solicited immediately, while the demand is good. Money advanced. Reference, Commercial National Bank, Chicago. Correspondence solicited from Canada. Musselwhite & Co., 67 West Lake-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Lake Forest Academy. This flourishing, wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys, so superior in some respects to the best New England Academies, commences its next term of fourteen weeks February 1. Address IRA W. ALLEN, Principal, Lake Forest, Ill. Executive Committee of Trustees—Hon. Wm. Bross, Hon. R. B. Mason, Hon. C. B. Farwell, and others.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The firm and copartnership known under the name and style of Ross & Lenhoff, has been on this day dissolved by mutual consent, each of the undersigned holding himself personally liable for any debts or claims against said firm. JACOB ROSS. Chicago, January, 1872. JACOB LENHOFF.

SAFES.

MARVIN & CO. 17 South Canal-st., Chicago. Also New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland. Vault Doors, Safes, &c.

...partment
...E & CO.,
...adison-st.
...all widths, ...nnels, ...illed, ...illed, ...nnels, ...nels, ...l the best ...retailed at ...prices
...Madison-st.
...URRENCY.
...KAGES
...Currency
...URRENCY.
...NE OFFICE, ...ANAL-ST.
...ENT
...EMENT
...NAL BANK
...DING,
...and Fifth-av.,
...AGE.
...WAREHOUSE.
...UPDIKE'S ...OUSES, ...NER GRISWOLD.
...or general mer... ...or in BOND.
...NOTICES.
...Hair Dye.
...Hair Dye.
...TALISTS.
...INVESTMENTS ...FORNIA.
...STATE.
...HERE!
...ANTA LOT?
...MACHINE
...MACHINE.
...Packers
...INDIA CRUDE ...PETRE,
...ICK ...MERCHANTS,
...67 West Lake-st.
...IONAL.
...st Academy.
...ON NOTICES.
...UTION.
...N & CO.

PARIS.

The Gloom that Overspreads the City.

Weakness of President Thiers and of the Versailles Assembly.

The People in a Micawber-Like Attitude.

Apprehensions of Further Dangers from the Communists.

A Disheartening State of Irreligion.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Dec. 29.

To write to Chicago of the ruins of Paris seems much like recounting the story of petty losses to those who stand amid the wrecks of lost fortunes. Fearful as are the scars left by the vandalism and flame of the late carnival of Communism here, the work of ruin, as it appears to the casual observer, is not to be compared with that wrought by the fire-fiend in the Queen City of the West. But the ruin written upon blackened palaces and broken columns does not tell the full story of the desolation which has been wrought in this once gay Capital.

PARIS NOT PARIS.

Could Paris to-day exchange her condition for the fate which befel Chicago (to whom, to her credit be it said, in the midst of her own bitter trial she has not forgot to reach out the hand of sympathy), the bells of her Cathedrals, from whose notes gladness has been so long banished, might well ring for joy. The tears of the exiled Empress over "Pauvre France," if shed in the thought of the trials in store for Paris, were not without reason, for to-day she rests under a gloom black as the charred ruins of her Imperial halls. "Paris is not Paris," was the remark made to me yesterday by a prominent American banker; and a few weeks' residence suffices to prove the truth of his remark. On the street, the abiding gloom, resultant from the late war, is met everywhere in the sable robes of mourning women; and at the hotels and places of business, and even upon the public works, man's labor is transformed to woman's hands, is a constant reminder of the change wrought by the months past.

THE VERSAILLES GOVERNMENT.

But of all the legacies of the war and the Commune, nothing carries with it so much of depression, or such promise of future trouble, as the existing state of affairs at Versailles. If "Paris is not Paris," it is next to the war and the Commune, because of the Versailles Government. Hopes were entertained that, with the convening of the present Assembly, the President would announce a policy conservative enough to pacify the Monarchists, without inflaming the Republicans, and decided enough to command the respect and support of enough of both parties to control the Assembly. This would have given time for dispassionate argument, wise counsel, and popular discussion; present rancor would have become less bitter; and so a state of affairs might have been induced favorable to the reorganization of the Government upon a satisfactory, safe, and stable basis. Some such hopes seem to have inspired the business public, as has been evidenced by the rapid clearing away of ruins, the opening of closed stores, and the general resumption of business,—signs the highest degree encouraging to those who looked to the avenues of trade for the revenue with which to lift the weightier part of the burden of debt resting so heavily upon the country. The resumption of business bids fair to assume proportions even in excess of former years, and in exports to and imports from the United States, as Consul General Meade informs me, has actually done so. But this sudden activity cannot be taken as a sign of re-established confidence; it is rather the natural rush of business to resume its flow through natural channels, from which it has been not so much diverted as withheld. To a great extent, the hopes founded upon these signs of the times and the expected action of the President have been disappointed.

PRESIDENT THIERS.

President Thiers, with a weakness which is regarded as partly excusable because of his age, but as wholly disastrous to France, has announced no policy, and if he is to be judged by his vacillating manner, has none to announce. It is a sad fact that this grand-looking old man stands before the French people to-day, commanding respect for what he has been rather than for what he is. He is like the pendulum of a clock,—vibrating from "Right" to "Left," and "Left" to "Right," but having no steady-moving hands to mark the time,—no tongue to tell the hours. This seeming,—I say "seeming," for behind this inaction some wise purpose may be hid,—this seeming failure of Thiers has left the Assembly without a leader, and thus far no statesman appears to fill the breach.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Nor do there seem to be many, in that strangely-constituted body, capable of rising to the exigency of the occasion. To the eye of a citizen of the United States, accustomed to look upon Legislative Bodies which have at least sufficient self-respect to preserve due order and decorum a part of the time, this Versailles Assembly, when any great question comes up, presents a spectacle analogous to a "Black Friday" on Wall street, or a grand political caucus in which, somehow, both parties have come together and are attempting to have their day at the same time. Such was the appearance of the Assembly, as I saw it, during its late discussion of the Orleans question. It is not strange that the correspondent of the London Times, whose idea of Republicanism seems to be based upon what he has seen in America, should say: "That there are no true Republicans in the Assembly; its membership is composed exclusively of Communists and Monarchists." This statement is an exaggeration, for the Assembly possesses much excellent Republican material, but it has its foundation in truth. True Republicans are rarer here than the sympathizing friends of the new Republic are accustomed to think, and there is the same want of competent leadership in their ranks.

WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO TURN UP.

The present state of affairs may be summed up briefly in saying that the people blame the Empire for bringing them into trouble; they blame the Republic for not helping them out of trouble; and, between the two, they place full confidence in neither Monarchists nor Republicans, and are waiting for something new, in a state of uncertainty which will not long continue. With this unsettled condition of affairs, there is little inspiration for hope, and business droops. There is already, in some quarters, a slight reaction from the activity apparent before the meeting of the Assembly; and, unless something occurs to remove the wide-spread feeling of depression and uncertainty now prevalent, there is danger of a general stagnation in business, behind which lurk new disasters.

DANGER FOR THE COMMUNISTS.

There is no class of the populace, in this and all the large cities of France, who would be so directly affected by such a state of affairs, as the class from whose ranks were so lately recruited the hordes of the Commune. This numerous class of people are ill-provided with work. The Government does not furnish them employment upon works of improvement, as formerly, and the bitter complaints which they send forth on all sides cannot be lightly regarded. That it is not disregarded by the Government, is evidenced by the quartering of large bodies of troops in Paris, which are continually paraded on the streets, in squads and companies,—evidently, since it can be for no other purpose, to keep the Communist element in awe. It would take little to kindle the flame of a new insurrection. The Government is well aware of the fact that the "Reds" have not forgotten their defeat nor the slaughter of their comrades, and that they wait, like bloodhounds whose fangs yet drip with the gore of victims, for the signal which shall send them forth to fresh slaughter. The Government half confesses this danger, by the timidity which prevents its return to Paris, and the people, who do not hesitate to confess their fear, find fault with the Government on this account.

The *Journal des Debats*, a semi-official organ, meets these complaints with a [illegible] article, in which it likens the action of the Government to a play in a theatre, and deprecates fault-finding until the end of the piece, when it promises that "All will be right."

THE ONLY HOPE.

As affairs now are, intelligent men here declare that the only hope of averting disaster is in the gaining of time. It is thought that a little time will bring to the front some man, or set of men, who will prove themselves equal to the emergency, and if a crisis can be averted until then, all will be well.

LACK OF INDEPENDENCE.

The truth is, the French people are like a family of children who have been contented with being pampered and cared for, until they have seemingly lost the ability to care for themselves. The paternal hand of Imperial authority has done all for them in the years past, and now they must learn the lesson of independent thinking and doing. Paris, which, if not France, is a large part of France, is, in these days of sad memories and [illegible] depression, is learning this lesson. There is far less than the usual gayety, and the faces of the citizens, everywhere, wear evident signs of the seriousness born of sober thought.

IRRELIGION.

To one who is accustomed to seeing that respect paid to sacred days and sacred things which is one of the happiest features of our American life, the prevalent disregard for everything of the kind here is most disheartening. Nor is this state of affairs less disheartening to Christians here. The devoted pastor of a French Protestant Church, whose name is well known in America, lately said to me, "I know of no hope for lasting peace in France, save through the power of that Gospel which enables men to govern themselves. Men who cannot do this cannot govern a nation. The highest hope for the future is in the prevalence of that faith which makes every man a master unto himself."

There would be no stronger evidence of the truth of his earnest words than is found in the existing state of affairs, and the Christian people of America will surely respond to the hope which he expressed, and which his co-laborers everywhere would doubtless express in the same words, "that the good people of America will pray for the triumph of Christian principles in this crisis in the history of France." H. R. W.

THE CHICAGO RIOT.

Comments of the Press.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Chicago papers of Tuesday are filled with highly-excited accounts of the mob that on Monday evening made an assault on the Common Council with the view of bringing about the defeat of the bill known as the fire-limits ordinance. From all accounts the mob conducted itself in a shameless and brutal manner, and there is no justification for the course adopted to influence the Council.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Review.
THE CHICAGO RIOTERS.

The Chicago rioters of Monday night are to be indicted. Instead of making a fuss about what kind of houses they shall build, these gentlemen stand a good chance of living in fire-proof residences against their will.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald.
THE MOB IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, just emerging from the ashes of her great calamity, is having a severe struggle with the conflicting interests and discordant elements of its population. Between the advocates of a substantial "fire-proof city," and such as prefer a collection of tinder-boxes to feed a second great conflagration, an exciting war is being waged. The Common Council favored the fire-proof style of structure and architecture, and were on the point of enacting an ordinance prohibiting the erection of frame buildings within certain limits, when a violent mob disturbed its proceedings, forcing the members to vacate in haste and disorder. The respectable press of the city is a unit in denouncing the riotous proceedings, and demanding the arrest and punishment of those who inspired and engineered it, from which it is fair to suppose respectability is on the side of the Council and the fire-proof system.

From the Kendall County (Ill.) Record.
INCIPIENT RIOT.

Chicago was the scene of a disgraceful row on Monday night. * * * It was a disgraceful riot by a lot of irresponsible men in the name of respectable workingmen. The law should deal harshly with the leaders.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Gazette.
A CHICAGO MOB.

Such a high-handed outrage has seldom, if ever, occurred at any previous period in the history of this country. It reminds us of the howling Paris mob who invaded the sitting of the French Assembly during the revolutions of 1789 and 1830; and is fitly compared by the Chicago papers to the Communists mobs that ruled Paris for a few months during the past year. We hope that such ruffian-like conduct will receive its proper rebuke from the respectable citizens of Chicago that such revolutionary attempt to overawe the law-making power may be crushed at their very incipiency; and that the very ordinance the mob desired to defeat will now be promptly passed and rigidly enforced. Chicago is not Paris, and the United States is not France. And we trust that no Commune mob will ever be allowed to dictate laws to any Legislative Body in this country.

From the Galesburg (Ill.) Republican.
CHICAGO COMMUNISM.

All the circumstances of the uprising of the mob only tend still more to disgrace Chicago, and show the necessity of a strict enforcement of the laws everywhere. The people generally sincerely wish that Phil. Sheridan, with a battalion of regulars and a battery of artillery, had been on hand to give the bummers what they so richly merited,—a few rounds of ball-cartridges and a few discharges of grape and canister.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph.
MOB LAW IN CHICAGO.

Chicago has had another sensation, this time a disgraceful one. Fire limits are much needed in that city. On Monday night last, some two thousand protestants against the fire-limits ordinance marched to where the City Council was in session, in a most riotous and threatening manner, and demanded of the Council such fire-limits as this mob dictated. The Council Chamber was invaded, and its independence violated, so that there was not time given to adjourn in a formal manner. The procession was got up with deliberation, and it appeared to be organized for mischief. It marched with banners and flags, the flag of the Union, of course, being used for this as it is for almost every disgraceful occasion. Music, too, lent an air of good appearance, and order to the mob. But it accomplished nothing but to disgrace the city, and give it a bad name abroad.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times.
THE RIOT IN CHICAGO.

The great fire in Chicago aroused a determination among her citizens generally to insist upon precautions that would effectually prevent similar disasters hereafter. Accordingly a Committee of the City Council had prepared an ordinance establishing "fire limits" (limits within which no wooden buildings should be hereafter erected) more extensive than some choice spirits deemed would be for their own peculiar interests. There seems to have been in reality little probability that the ordinance as drawn up would have passed. But, fearing lest it would, a gang of roughs organized themselves into a mob, marched in bacchanalian disorder to the City Hall, drove the members of the Council from their seats, smashed the windows, and, for a night, the City of Chicago was as completely at the mercy of a howling, drunken, murderous mob as it was in the power of the flames at the time of the Great Fire.

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette.
"THE THIRD PHIAL."

As indicated in our despatches to-day, the unfortunate people of Chicago, after having endured the reign of the "Fire-Fiend" and the Council cat-skinners, are now undergoing a reign of terror from a mob. The Council Chamber last night was beset with a noisy crowd, who peremptorily demanded that the Council should not pass an ordinance prohibiting the erection of cheap wooden buildings on the North Side, in the burnt district. A special Grand Jury will investigate the matter, and the leaders and instigators of this demonstration of anarchy will no doubt be speedily indicted and properly dealt with. This third affliction may reasonably be called the third phial of wrath, according to some of her divines.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren and the Woman Suffragists.

The following correspondence appears in the minutes of the Convention of Female Suffragists recently held at the National Capital:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.

MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN—*Madam:* The National Woman Suffrage Association is to hold a three-days' Convention the present week, in Lincoln Hall, commencing on the morning of Wednesday, the 10th. Nothing would afford the officers and speakers of the Convention greater pleasure than to hold a debate during some session with yourself and your friends upon the question of woman suffrage. As you have publicly expressed your opposition to woman's enfranchisement, not only through the papers but also by a petition against it to Congress, we feel sure you will gladly accept our invitation and let us know your reason for the faith that is within you.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as President of the Association and Convention, will afford you every opportunity for argument, and will herself enter the list against you. Not only Mrs. Stanton, but all members of the committee cordially extend this invitation for debate to be held at any session most convenient to yourself.

An early answer is desirable.

MATILDA JOSLYN GAGE,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, Chairman Committee of Arrangements—*Madame:* Mrs. Sherman and myself are this morning in receipt of a note from you, in which you invite us, in the name "of the officers and speakers of the National Woman's Suffrage Association," to hold a debate upon the question of "Woman Suffrage," and mention that "Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as President of the Association and Convention, will afford every opportunity for argument, and will herself enter the lists," etc.

In reply to this invitation, for which we thank you in so far as it may have been extended in a true desire to elicit fair argument, we would remind you that in the very fact of soliciting us to "hold debate" on the public platform, on this or any other question, you entirely ignore the principle that ourselves and our friends seek to defend, viz.: the preservation of female modesty.

The functions of men and women in the State as citizens are correlative, and opposite. They cannot be more common without seriously impairing the public virtue.

Our men must be brave, and our women modest, if this country may hope to fulfil her true mission for humanity.

We protest against women suffrage, because the right of petition may safely be considered as common to all, and its exercise most beneficial.

We publish written articles, giving "our reasons for the faith that is within us," because we may consistently with the home life and its duties, make such use of whatever talents God may have confided to our keeping. To these printed articles, in which we have fully and at different times explained our views, we are happy to refer you.

We likewise hold that an appeal to the public made in this manner is much more likely to evolve a clear apprehension of this important subject as representing a strict issue to the reasoning faculties, and one undimmed by those personalities which generally are indulged in during the course of oral debate. I am, truly yours,

MADELINE VICTOR DAHLGREN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1872.

Helen Josephine Mansfield—Her Antecedents—Her Mother's Career.

From the Charlestown (Mass.) Chronicle.

The early life of Josephine Mansfield was passed in this city. It was here that she acquired the rudiments of her education, and here she is still keenly remembered by her playmates and neighbors. She is described as being at that time an exceedingly attractive girl, remarkably stylish in figure, and giving promise of developing into a slight, graceful, and elegant woman. The surroundings of her youth were such as to accurately fit her for her subsequent career. She lived in publicity, and was entirely without the guardianship of prudent counsellors.

The family lived on Mystic street, in the brick block on the left, a few doors from Bunker Hill street. Mrs. Mansfield's husband had recently died, and his brother had offered her a home. The offer was accepted, and Mrs. Mansfield and her daughter, then quite a child, were comfortably installed at the residence of her brother-in-law. As he was a bachelor, a housekeeper had charge of his domestic affairs, and, for some time after Mrs. Mansfield's advent there was no change. But Mrs. Mansfield was extremely attractive, was lively, genial, intelligent, and altogether such a lady as could make home pleasant in the sight of the lonely Benedict. We are far from saying that the widow ever used uncommon exertions, or in the least went out of the way to render the dwelling of right permanently her own, but, certain it is, no great length of time elapsed before her protector expressed a desire to have her recognized as his wife. The charming widow consented, and, in accordance with the wishes of the groom, a quiet wedding followed, which was witnessed only by a few persons. Mr. Charles Mansfield was a thorough business man, intensely interested in the successful conduct of his affairs in the neighboring city. He left home early in the morning, seldom returned to dinner, but remained away until evening came on. His tastes were thoroughly domestic. He loved the fireside, and rarely strayed from it unless to call on some favorite neighbor, or spend a few hours with his bachelor friends. Balls, operatic and theatrical performances he wholly eschewed. It was the old story over again. Diversity of tastes led to the destruction of conjugal felicity. The pleasure-loving wife absented herself often from home. Nearly every forenoon or afternoon saw her stylishly arrayed for street promenade, and it was observed that her visits to the city were frequent and long. Mr. Mansfield's distrust of his wife was stimulated by the discovery of letters which indicated that a clandestine correspondence was being carried on between his matrimonial partner and her admirers. His suspicion had also been quickened by the tales which had reached his ears concerning the number and style of her visitors. Proceedings for a divorce were immediately instituted by Mr. Mansfield, and a decree was readily obtained on the strength of the testimony submitted.

During this period, Helen Josephine, the partner of Fisk's revelries, was an inhabitant of her mother's dwelling, and though extremely young, was proved to be perfectly able to imitate her mother's behavior. Her conduct at length became so scandalous, and she grew to be so thoroughly obnoxious in the neighborhood, that means were taken to have her dealt with by the police, but her stepfather saved her this ignominy by sending her from town. She was dispatched to a boarding-school in the country, from which she departed for California. Her subsequent career has been too recently rehearsed not to be familiar to the public.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SUIT.

A Case Involving Millions of Dollars.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. [illegible].

An interesting railroad suit, involving millions of dollars, is now pending in the United States Supreme Court, having been taken up on the appeal, last year, from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.

From a printed transcript of the record, recently issued at Washington, it appears that in the year 1860 Messrs. Edward Harwood, David M. Marsh, Thompson Neave, and others, filed a bill in chancery against the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, setting forth that in 1852 the Newcastle & Richmond Railroad Company, of Indiana, issued mortgage bonds to the amount of $300,000, bearing interest at 7 per cent, payable in 1867. In 1854 the name was changed for that of the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago Railroad Company, and in 1858 for that of the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad Company. In 1853 the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago Railroad Company issued a second set of mortgage bonds, to the amount of $500,000, to raise money for the alleged purpose of extending the Newcastle & Richmond Railroad to Logansport. In 1856 the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad Company made a lease of the road extending from Richmond to Logansport, for five years, to John W. Wright & Co., the lessees, among other things, agreeing to keep down the interest on the mortgage bonds on the road. In 1855, prior to the making of said lease, the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago Railroad Company issued another set of bonds, to the amount of $1,440,000, of which $250,000 were in the name of the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad Company. The last named company, in 1855, issued bonds known as the second mortgage, to the amount of $500,000.

It is charged that after making the lease, before mentioned, a conspiracy was entered into between the holders of the second mortgage bonds for the purpose of getting possession of the road, and defrauding the stockholders of the same. The means to be used were to let the road run down in credit, to pay no interest on the bonds as required by the lease, and to otherwise disregard the provisions of the lease, whereby the mortgage bonds might be enforced against the road, and the same be sold and purchased in its bad credit and embarrassed condition, produced by these parties for the fraudulent purpose, for a nominal sum compared with its cost and real value. This fraudulent arrangement having been carried out, the road was ruined in credit, and the second mortgage became subject to foreclosure. Consequently, in 1858, one of the Trustees filed his bill in Chancery for the foreclosure of the second trust mortgage, and such proceedings were had therein that in 1860 a decree was entered, ordering the sale of the road and all property and right covered by the mortgage, which sale was afterward made to a number of citizens of New York for the sum of $30,000, only $25 of which has ever been paid.

It is claimed that while said proceedings were pending, and before the rendition of the decree, the parties to the conspiracy, with the fraudulent intent of securing to themselves the ownership of the road at a nominal price, and depriving the stockholders of their property and interest therein to that end, entered into an agreement in writing for the purpose of influencing the decree that the Court should render in the case and controlling the sale of the road. The decree of the Court for the sale of the road, it is also claimed, was consented to by the then President and attorney of the company without authority, and in aid of the combinations to defraud the stockholders, and that he subsequently, in concert with certain Directors of the company who were in the conspiracy, by fraud, procured at an irregular meeting of seven of the Directors, said attorney being one of them, a pretended ratification of his acts. Between the decree of sale and the sale it is averred that in furtherance of the fraudulent purpose of getting possession of the road for a nominal sum, the combination referred to entered into a written agreement for the division of the spoils, to be obtained at what they determined should be a sham sale. In 1860 the purchasers of the road, claiming to act as a corporation under the railroad law of Indiana, under the name of the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, hold all the property of the former road, sold as stated, subject to a prior mortgage made in 1852, and still continue to hold and operate said railroad, making large sums of money thereby. It is also averred that the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line Railroad Company was consolidated with and took the name of the Chicago & Great Eastern Railway Company in furtherance of the scheme to defraud the stockholders of their road; that at the time of the sale of the road for $30,000 it was of the value of $4,000,000 subject to the first mortgage; and that the pretended decree was entered by a fraud upon the court.

The stockholders and creditors being thus defrauded out of at least four millions of dollars, this suit has been instituted to have the fraudulent sale and decree set aside, and the stockholders of the former company remitted back to their rights and ownership and possession of the road.

The defendant having demurred to the bill, on the ground of delay in bringing the suit, and that complainants are not entitled to any recovery from or relief against defendants, the demurrer was sustained and leave granted to amend. In order to secure a speedy and complete adjudication of the matter, the bill was amended so as to meet all the objections raised by the demurrer, and the case taken on appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The evidence of fraud in the whole transaction is so apparent that the parties prosecuting the suit, among whom are many of our wealthiest men, who hold a large amount of the original stock, have secured as their counsel Messrs. Hendricks, Perkins & Hord, Senator Pratt and Judge Sample, of Indiana, all lawyers of acknowledged ability.

How Elizabeth Cady Stanton Escaped the Clutches of the Law.

The great event of my life occurred at Wheeling, Va. I shall always remember that glowing old town with gratitude, because there my individuality, through a married woman, was fully recognized for the first time. After my lecture on "The Coming Girl," with the dew of inspiration and prophecy still on my lips, a stately officer of the law served a writ on me for not fulfilling an engagement a year ago—damages $100. This was indeed a proud moment. Having demanded for near a quarter of a century the right to make a will and a contract, to sue and be sued, at last the morn shone on this glorious recognition of my personality, on the sacred soil of Virginia, where, only a few short years ago, society was based on an aristocracy of color. Captain Robert Cochran and Ex-Governor Stanton, of Ohio, volunteered their services to see that justice was secured me in the courts. As by the laws of Virginia a married woman cannot be sued, my council decided to shelter me from the Wheeling shylocks under the plea of being a "femme covert." This I readily accepted, having endured all the humiliations of such a position for thirty years. I thought if at last there was one advantage I would make the most of it. As by the old English law the husband and wife are one, and that one is the husband, my legal disabilities were shifted to the shoulders where they legitimately belong. Hereafter lyceum bureaus should make all engagements with the proviso, "railroad kings and weather clerks permitting."—*Letter to The Golden Age.*

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

Of the dozen or more financial schemes now before Congress looking toward specie resumption, none have attracted so general attention or been so generally denounced as impracticable as that of Mr. Freeman Clarke. A good many of the newspapers that have commented on this have assumed that the people do not want specie resumption, and that the evident lukewarmness exhibited on this subject in the last annual message and reports of the administration was a recognition of this fact and a bid for popularity in the next Presidential election. The fact, however, that there are at least a dozen bills before Congressional Committees providing for a resumption of a specie basis, shows that many people desire it, or else that their representatives have mistaken the wishes of their constituents.

Mr. Clarke's bill probably attracted more attention than it would otherwise, because he was the first Comptroller of the Currency, has held various other offices in connection with the Treasury Department, had been a banker, and, on general principles, was supposed to know something about the principles governing the value and circulation of the currency. Mr. Clarke's bill, however, shows that he is still as much at sea in regard to these principles as his successor in office. Mr. Clarke claims, we understand, that the provisions of his bill would bring the currency to par without contracting its volume, and Mr. Hulburd, his successor, claims that when currency comes to a par with specie, there will be "an inflation," owing to the amount of specie, now hoarded, that would come into circulation. Both of these views contemplate what is impossible, and it seems scarcely credible that men whose time is given entirely to the consideration of such subjects should have got no deeper into them than such crudities as these. As long as men holding such positions as Mr. Clarke and Mr. Hulburd continue to mystify the subject of currency with such superficial views printed in annual reports and in bills before Congress, the public will naturally feel nervous about coming to specie payments. There can be no resumption of specie payments without contraction of the currency, the fact might as well be recognized first as last. This contraction may be accomplished by the expansion of business [illegible] time, by a contraction of the currency to adjust its volume to the present volume of business. The plan of waiting until the business of the country shall grow up to the present volume of currency, is perhaps the most popular, but it is so only because people are afraid of "the shrinkage of values,"—as it is called—that would be produced by direct contraction of the present volume of currency. The premium on gold is now so small that the remainder, if it should decline to par the "shrinkage of values," would not be perceptibly felt, even if specie were brought to par within a year. The danger of waiting for the business of the country to grow up to the present volume of currency, is that if we became involved in a war, or had an important failure of the cotton crop gold would go up again. If greenbacks were made convertible into 3½ per cent bonds, and these reconvertible again into greenbacks at the pleasure of the holder, the currency would contract itself enough to bring gold to par within a year, and once there, it would be comparatively permanent there.

In the money markets, both local and general, business is rather quiet and money easy. The stock speculation seems to have come to a pause, and in this market the tendency of prices of grain and provisions is still downward.

Exchange is in good supply, and sold between banks at 50@60c ₱ $1,000 premium. At the counter bankers are selling New York funds at 1-10 premium, and buying at par.

Quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113½	115
U. S. 5-20s of '62	109	110
U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called)	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5s (new issue)	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. currency 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold exchange		[illegible]
Sterling exchange		109½@110
Gold and gold coupons	108½	109
Land warrants, 160s		182
Land warrants, 120s		149
Agricultural College land scrip		175—175

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The following is from the *Insurance Chronicle* of this city:

On the 23d day of December last the capital of the Home Insurance Company, of New York, was restored to $2,500,000, by the payment into the Treasury of the last dollar to complete the call upon the stockholders for $1,250,000, ordered by the Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department. [illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Gold strong at 109½@109⅝. Loans from flat to 5½ for carrying. Clearings, $17,500,000.

Governments quiet and firm.

Stocks opened strong, but declined suddenly on the report of the failure of a savings bank. The pressure to sell was great, and for a time prices seemed to be no object whatever, so long as stocks were sold. In the tumble, Erie and Union Pacific each went off [illegible] per cent, while the decline on the balance of the list was ½@1½ ₱ cent. The dealings in Union Pacific and Erie were enormous. Later in the day the impression gained ground that this whole affair was merely a scoop. The market at the close assumed a firmer tone, and there was a recovery of ½@1 ₱ cent from the lowest prices of the afternoon. Pacific Mail sold up to 59½, but closed at 58½.

Money easy, closing at 4 ₱ cent on call.

State bonds closed steady.

Sterling, 109 1-4.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	115 5-8	Coupons, '67	112
Coupons, '62	110 1-4	Coupons, '68	110 1-4
Coupons, '64	110 1-8	10-40s	110 1-4
Coupons, '65	110 1-4	Currency 6s	113 3-4
New	110 5-8		

State bonds:

Missouri	95 1-2	Virginia, old	53
Tennessee, old	65 1-4	N. Carolina, old	32
Tennessee, new	65 1-4	N. Carolina, new	29 3-4
Virginia, new	55		

Stocks closed:

Canton	81 1-2	N. J. C.	112
Western Union	72 1-2	St. Paul	57 5-8
Quicksilver	37 1-4	Do pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	Wabash	71 3-4
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	96 1-4
United States	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
New York Central	97 1-4	Chicago & Alton	120 1-2
N. Y. Central Scrip	[illegible]	Do pfd	122
Erie	33 3-8	O. & M.	46 1-2
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C., C. & C.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	140
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Lake Shore	91 1-2
Reading	[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Mich. Central	117 5-8	Illinois Central	129
Pittsburgh	92	Union Pacific stock	[illegible]
Northwestern	73 3-4	U. P. bonds	83 3-4
Northwestern pfd	93	C. P. do	[illegible]
R. I.	111 1-4		

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,720	3,383	2,431	3,327
Wheat, bu	12,180	14,245	1,386	[illegible]
Corn, bu	102,250	27,250	33,431	1,400
Oats, bu	26,900	4,790	13,260	2,031
Rye, bu	[illegible]	1,420	1,362	
Barley, bu	3,040	4,010	800	200
Grass seed, lbs	130,600	58,616	25,304	90,100
Broom corn, lbs	24,900	13,355		31,920
Cured meats, lbs	266,370	2,650	1,118,904	1,059,864
Beef, brls	99	100		106
Pork, brls	1,167	444	256	769
Lard, lbs	185,000	300	222,351	311,880
Tallow, lbs	24,220	1,320		[illegible]
Butter, lbs	44,633	16,665	10,630	30,460
Dressed hogs, No.	3,108	3,862	2,029	1,022
Live hogs, No.	21,642	21,318	4,399	258
Cattle, No.	2,360	2,136	918	638
Sheep, No.	2,079	2,196		
Hides, lbs	154,595	93,860	156,730	111,900
Highwines, brls	202	106	171	463
Wool, lbs	120,554	13,450	43,450	24,000
Potatoes, bu		864		
Lumber, m	535	71	430	141
Shingles, m	180	535	196	50
Salt, brls	200	1,000	1,590	162

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 3,785 bu wheat; 300 bu corn; [illegible] bu oats; 417 bu rye; 417 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 37 cars wheat, 153 cars corn; 3 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 6 cars barley. Total, 216 cars, or 88,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were rather irregular to-day, provisions being firm, while breadstuffs were generally weak. The receipts were less liberal than the recent average, but the fact that there is already as much grain here as can be comfortably taken care of, while a large part of the winter is yet before us, operators very bearishly in the matter of prices.

Highwines were firm, with a better inquiry. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 87c (yesterday's quotations) and 200 brls at the close at 86c.

Dressed hogs were in light supply, and a shade firmer, in sympathy with live, at $4.80@4.85 for good shipping lots and $4.67½ for extra, but closed easier at $4.75, when New York was reported lower. Pigs, under 150 lbs, were in demand for shipment, at $4.10@4.20. The demand for all grades was principally from shippers. Sales were 1,317 head.

Lake freights are in good demand, and firmer; [illegible] was paid a schooner to-day to take corn to Buffalo. Owners generally ask 12½c for corn. Two other vessels are loading with corn—rates not given.

Provisions were rather more active, with little change from the prices of the regular session yesterday, though much firmer than at the Board of last evening, when cash mess was offered at $12.95 per brl. The receipts of live hogs were less, only about 10,000 head being reported in up to 11 o'clock, while prices were also stated to be on the firm grade—tending upwards. This brought out a fair demand for pork from the short interest, many of whom seemed to think it just possible that it is about time for a reaction to set in, and that the hogs have too much pride to come forward at present quotations. Lard was firm at yesterday's quotations, with a fair demand. Meats were not in as much request, but steady. The packing of this city to date is reported at [illegible] hogs, against 615,000 to same date last year. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.95@12.97½; do seller February, $12.75; do seller March, $13.00; do seller April, $13.20. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.85; do seller February, $8.85@8.90; do seller March, $8.90@8.95; do seller April, 9c. Green meats at 5½c for shoulders; 5¾c for short ribs; [illegible] for short clear; and 6@6½c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; [illegible] for rough sides; [illegible] for short ribs; 6c for short clear. Boxed meats [illegible] higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, [illegible]. Sweet pickled hams, [illegible]. Bacon quoted at 6@6½c for shoulders; 7@7½c for short ribs, 7½c for short clear, and 12@13c for hams. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, [illegible]. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork, seller the month, or cash, at $12.97½; 750 brls do at $12.92½; 1,000 brls do seller February at $12.75; 1,000 brls do at $12.70; 500 brls do (last evening) at $12.65; 1,750 brls do seller March at $13.00; 1,000 brls do at $12.95; 500 brls do (early) at $12.90; 1,250 brls do seller April at $13.20; 5,000 brls do, delivered in lots of 500 brls each month for a year, at $12.00; 750 tcs lard at $8.85; [illegible]; 1,000 pcs do at [illegible]; 20,000 lbs rough sides at [illegible]; 40,000 lbs do at [illegible]; 20,000 lbs short ribs at [illegible]; 50,000 lbs do (heavy) at [illegible]; 200 boxes do at 6c; 200 boxes short clear at [illegible]; 150 boxes do seller March at [illegible]; 117 pkgs white grease at [illegible]; 10 brls prime country tallow at [illegible]; 600 lbs cake do at 8c.

Flour was less active, and dull, at yesterday's prices, some holders stating that they could not obtain prices bid two days ago. The southern demand seems to have been withdrawn for the present. Sales reported to-day were 100 brls white winter extras at $8.12½; 25 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Glory) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.60; 150 brls do (Minn.) at $6.40; 100 brls do at $6.37½; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 100 brls do at $5.75; 265 brls do on private terms; 25 brls buckwheat flour at $4.50. Total, 1,205 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $16.00 and 10 tons do at $15.50, both on track. The following are the quoted prices on flour in this market:

White Winter Extras, good to choice	[illegible]
White Winter Extras, fair to good	[illegible]
Spring Extras, fancy Minnesotas	[illegible]
Spring Extras, fair to choice Minn.	[illegible]
Spring Extras, good to choice	[illegible]
Spring Extras, fair to medium	[illegible]
Supers	[illegible]

Wheat was irregular at an average decline of 1c, being sometimes excited and often dull. The market opened weak, under the influence of the rumor, received yesterday afternoon, to the effect that Liverpool was lower; rallied under a moderate inquiry from the shorts at the decline, and again weakened near 1 o'clock, when the tissue announced Liverpool 2d ₱ 100 lbs lower, while private telegrams quoted the market as very dull. The spurt in the middle of the session was helped by the report that New York has shipped out some 400,000 bu during the past week, though it is difficult to see why that should not have been equally effective yesterday as to-day. The present weakness in wheat is accounted for by the fact that there is a heavy pressure to sell on the part of speculators. One of the above sold fully 500,000 bu yesterday and to-day, of which more than one-half is believed to be short, and several others were following suit in a smaller way. Hence there was a full amount of business doing, though cash wheat was dull. Seller February opened with a sale in the lobby, before the doors were opened, at $1.23, advanced to $1.23½, declined to $1.22½, and closed at $1.22½; seller last half do sold at [illegible], and seller March at [illegible], all closing at the inside. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.22½. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.26@1.26½. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23½; 45,000 bu do at $1.22½; 5,000 bu do at $1.22½; 27,600 bu do at $1.22½; 5,000 bu do at $1.22½; 15,800 bu do at $1.22; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.04. Total, 110,400 bu.

Corn was weak and less active, at [illegible] decline, though receipts were light, and arrangements have been made for increasing the available amount of storage room, while New York was quoted firm and scarce. Liverpool was quoted 6d per 480 lbs lower, but the information was not received till late, and the market perversely became firmer when that fact was known. Cash corn was not so freely offered, but options were plenty in the hands of sellers, and the general sentiment seemed to be in favor of further decline, in marked contrast to the feeling of a few days ago. No. 2 corn, cash, opened at 40c, improved ¼c, and closed easier, at 40c. Seller February sold at 40½@41c; seller April at 41½@42c; and seller May at 44¼@44½c—all closing at the inside. Seller July sold at 46c. Cash sales were reported of 14,000 bu No. 2 at 40c; 106,000 bu do at 40c; 17,800 bu do at 40c; 12,400 bu rejected at 38½c; 2,400 bu do at 38c; 400 bu ears at 40c on track. Total, 153,000 bu.

Oats were dull and a shade easier, at yesterday's inside prices, there being no market during a great part of the session. There is so little coming in now that the speculative fraternity find no temptation to take hold, especially as the feeling for future is so weak as to lead to the offerings of May options at prices which will not pay capitalists to take hold of the grain and carry it till spring. Seller the month sold nominal at 32½; seller February do at [illegible], seller April do at [illegible], and seller May do at [illegible]. Cash sales were limited to 4,200 bu at 32½, and 600 bu rejected at 29c.

Rye was somewhat more active, and [illegible] higher, under a good demand and scant supply, closing firm. Seller the month sold at 68c. Cash sales were reported of 12,200 bu No. 2 at 68c; 1,700 bu do at 67½c. Rejected was nominal at 61c.

Barley was quiet, but steady at yesterday's prices, the only inquiry being for No. 2 on speculative account, while sample lots were offered in excess of the needs of buyer. Seller February sold at 60½c; and seller March at 60c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 60c; [illegible]. Total, 10,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, but again weak. Seller February opened at $1.22½, sold down to $1.22½, and closed at $1.22½. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.21½. Corn was weak and dull, being offered at 40c for February, and at 42½c for April.

The Chicago Daily Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

BUTTER—Prices were weak all around, and generally lower. There is at present little or no margin for Eastern shippers to work upon, and, as there is nothing to induce the belief that prices will be materially better by-and-by, there is no speculative inquiry, and dealers find low grades steadily accumulating on their hands; hence, the prevalent feeling is one of weakness, and in all grades below choice a reduction of 1c is noted. Really fine dairy in crocks or pails finds buyers at 22@24c, but there is comparatively little butter coming in that is good enough to command these figures. We now quote: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good tub and firkin, 13@16c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—A steady improvement is noted in the demand for goods in this line, and prices are gradually working upward. Grain bags and burlaps are especially firm, as the stocks are reported light here and at the East, and there are indications of an active spring trade. We quote as follows: Stark, 37½c; Lewiston, 35c; Grohampton, 36c; Philadelphia, 36; American, 34½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags, [illegible]; gunnies, single, 19@22c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no let-up in the demand for building materials, and everything in the list was quoted firm. The following are the ruling prices: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $2.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—Remain dull at about former rates. The supply is large and increasing. We quote: Common, $1.50@1.65; medium, $1.75@1.85; good to choice, $2.00@2.25.

BROOM CORN—Is dull at the recent decline. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00; and choice hurl at $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Was rather less active to-day, but without no change in prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, iron-bound, do at $2.00; wood-bound do, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $25.00@28.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Business continues dull, and the market is weak and lower. The supply of genuine New York factory is still meagre, but of Western grades the stocks are large for the season. We revise our quotations as follows: New York factory, genuine, 15c; do, imitation, 14c; Western factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 13c.

COAL—The coal trade was again reported dull and prices were easy with a declining tendency, both in hard and soft descriptions. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, 10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $9.00.

CIDER—Was in fair request at [illegible] per brl, according to quality, with sales chiefly at [illegible].

EGGS—Fresh lots were in moderate supply and in good demand at 25@27c.

FRUITS—DRIED—No changes were noted in the market for goods coming under this head. There was no perceptible improvement in the demand and the general feeling is easy. We repeat our quotations: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey, prunes, 9@10c; new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, old, $3.00@3.10; do new, $3.75@3.85; blackberries, [illegible]; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, [illegible]; do quarters, [illegible]; currants, [illegible]; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new, Western, [illegible]; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—Dealers report a satisfactory business doing, and the market is firm for all descriptions. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and oranges are in good request, but other fruits were more or less neglected. There was no quotable change in prices, the following being current: Apples from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $12.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50@7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, [illegible].

GROCERIES—There was nothing in the condition of this market deserving special mention. The demand is slowly improving, and, for staple goods, the feeling is firm. Values were without quotable change, and we repeat our list.

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24@24½c; prime do, [illegible]; good, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; O. G. Java, [illegible]; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible].

RICE—Rangoon, [illegible]; Carolina, [illegible].

SUGARS—Hard sugars, [illegible]; A sugar, [illegible]; B do, [illegible]; XC do, [illegible]; C do, [illegible]; choice brown, [illegible]; fair do, [illegible]; New Orleans, [illegible]; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, [illegible]; Porto Rico molasses, [illegible]; good sugar-house syrup, [illegible]; extra, [illegible]; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, [illegible].

SPICES—Allspice, [illegible]; cloves, [illegible]; cassia, 40@45c; pepper, [illegible]; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, [illegible]; standard [illegible]; German mottled, [illegible]; brown Windsor, [illegible]; palm, [illegible].

STARCH—Gloss, [illegible]; corn, [illegible]; laundry, [illegible]; common, [illegible].

HAY—The easy feeling developed yesterday was a feature of the market to-day. The shipping demand has fallen off recently, and as the arrivals continue large a decline seems imminent. There is still some inquiry for shipment East and to Northern Michigan, but at present the chief demand is to meet current local wants. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.50@18.00; do loose pressed, $14.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, [illegible]. On wagon—Timothy, loose, [illegible]; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50 according to distance.

HIDES—There were buyers for all the offerings, and at full former rates. The market may be quoted fairly active and firm at the annexed quotations: Green salted cured light, [illegible]; do heavy, [illegible]; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, [illegible]; murrain kip, [illegible]; veal kip, [illegible]; green calf, 17c; dry salted, [illegible]; dry kip, [illegible]; dry calf, [illegible]; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, [illegible]; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was quoted active and firm at the subjoined prices:

Bar iron	[illegible]
Horse-shoe iron	[illegible]
Heavy band	[illegible]
Light band	[illegible]
Hoop	[illegible]
Oval	[illegible]
Round and square	[illegible]
Half oval and half round	[illegible]
Russia iron, perfect	[illegible]
Russia No. 1, stained	[illegible]
Sheet iron	[illegible]
Norway nailrods	[illegible]
German plow steel	[illegible]
Bessemer plow steel	[illegible]
Spring and tire steel	[illegible]

LEATHER—Domestic stock is in light supply, and under a good demand, and in sympathy with prices East, the market is firm, with an advancing tendency. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, [illegible]; city harness, [illegible]; country harness, [illegible]; line city, per lb, [illegible]; kip, per lb, [illegible]; kip, veals, [illegible]; city upper, No. 1, per ft, [illegible]; city upper, No. 2, per ft, [illegible]; country upper, No. 1, [illegible]; collar, per ft, [illegible]; calf, city, [illegible]; calf, country, [illegible]; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, [illegible]; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, [illegible]; rough upper, damaged, [illegible]; Buffalo slaughter sole, [illegible].

OAK—Slaughter sole, [illegible]; Philadelphia sole, [illegible]; harness, per lb, [illegible]; kip, light, [illegible]; kip, No. 1, medium, [illegible]; kip, heavy, [illegible]; American calf, [illegible]; French calf, [illegible]; French calf, [illegible]; French kip, [illegible]; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz, [illegible]; French calf, Jodot, [illegible].

LUMBER—Steady at former prices, but less active, the country demand being quite light. The city trade is good for the season. We quote:

First and second clear	[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	[illegible]
Third clear, thick	[illegible]
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, together	[illegible]
Common siding	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed first	[illegible]
Common flooring dressed second	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	[illegible]
A stock boards	[illegible]
B stock boards	[illegible]
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Joists and scantlin, 18@24 feet	[illegible]
Pickets, square	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at [illegible] for A or Star and [illegible] for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices were exceedingly firm for nearly everything in the list, and the tendency seems to be still upward. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, [illegible]; do 12x12, [illegible]; do 14x20, [illegible]; do tern, [illegible].

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, [illegible]; 13 and 14, [illegible]; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, [illegible]; 18, [illegible]; 19, [illegible]; 20, [illegible]; full bundle, 20 per cent discount.

NAILS—Continue active, and the late advance is firmly adhered to, all sales making a basis of $4.75 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—The market for lard oil remains firm, notwithstanding the decline in the raw material, as the demand keeps steadily in excess of the production. Turpentine is in short supply, and in sympathy with an advance East, prices are firmer. Linseed is also very firm, and tending higher. Other descriptions rule quiet and steady. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; linseed, raw, [illegible]; do boiled, [illegible]; whale, [illegible]; sperm, [illegible]; neatsfoot oil, [illegible]; bank oil, [illegible]; straits, [illegible]; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, [illegible].

POTATOES—The market was without important change. The offerings largely exceeded the demand, and the choicest were scarcely salable at $1.00 per bu. Common mixed lots were a drug at [illegible].

POULTRY AND GAME—There was rather more doing to-day, without perceptible improvement in prices, as the supply was ample to meet all demands. Sales were reported at the annexed quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, [illegible]; turkeys, do, [illegible]; geese do, per doz, [illegible]; do alive, [illegible]; ducks, [illegible]; prairie chickens, [illegible]; quail, [illegible]; rabbits, [illegible].

SALT—Is steady with a fair demand. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were in better demand to-day and firmer, at $3.10@3.50 for timothy, poor to prime; $6.10@6.15 for clover; and $6.50@6.75 for mammoth do. Hungarian was nominal at $1.00.

TEAS—Trade continues steadily fair, and prices remain firm and uniform. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, [illegible]; good, [illegible]; choice to extra, [illegible]; superior to fine old hyson, [illegible]; common imperial, [illegible]; good to choice do, [illegible]; fine to good gunpowder, [illegible]; choice to extra, [illegible]; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, [illegible]; colored natural leaf Japan, [illegible]; choice to fine Oolong, [illegible]; good, [illegible]; choice to extra, [illegible].

TOBACCO—This market was firm at former rates:

CHEWING—Extra, 90c@$1.00; choice, [illegible]; good, [illegible]; poor, [illegible].

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, [illegible]; black round, [illegible].

WOOD—The market was quiet. We continue to quote: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.50@13.00; hickory, [illegible]; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The offerings were few, and values were nominally unchanged. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	[illegible]
Washed, medium, in good condition	[illegible]
Washed, coarse	[illegible]
Unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Unwashed, medium	[illegible]
Unwashed, coarse	[illegible]
Tub-washed, prime condition	[illegible]
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	[illegible]

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, [illegible] less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and cornmeal.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats, owner's risk.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila. and Balt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal and Prescott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunkirk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Monroe and Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston, S. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago Live Stock Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,316	14,369	1,343
Tuesday	1,616	14,382	2,129
Wednesday	1,719	19,318	3,118
Thursday	2,200	21,042	2,079
Friday	1,800	15,000	2,900
Total	9,651	84,097	[illegible]

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,281	2,350	
Tuesday	1,564	2,130	1,719
Wednesday	783	5,038	2,305
Thursday	918	4,302	
Friday			
Total	4,546	13,820	4,024

CATTLE—Prices ruled about 25c lower than on Wednesday, though at the reduction a liberal business was transacted, both local and Eastern buyers taking hold with considerable freedom. The quality was poor, there being no extra, and few choice, droves. The best found buyers at [illegible], though sales at over $5.50 were few, while the larger portion changed hands at prices ranging from $5.25 downward to $3.75. The market closed quiet and easy at the subjoined quotations:

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5 old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers averaging 1,200@1,300 lbs	[illegible]
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050@1,200 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900@1,100 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700@1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—At the reduction noted yesterday there was a fairly active demand for hogs, both Eastern buyers and city packers operating on a liberal scale. The receipts were more moderate, and at the close the pens were pretty well cleared. Sales were reported at $3.80@3.95 for common, light, uneven, coarse and mixed lots; at [illegible] for medium, and at [illegible] for good to choice. Some extra lots brought a shade higher figures, but $4.30 may fairly be considered an outside quotation. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The market was overstocked to-day, and as a result a lower range of prices was established. There was a good attendance of buyers, but taking advantage of the large supply lower prices were demanded, and without much difficulty obtained. The better grades were off fully 25c, while common and medium suffered a decline of 50c. Nothing brought over $6.75, and few over $6.25, most of the sales being at [illegible]. We note the following:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The market for staple cottons is gaining strength. Woollens are also commanding better prices than last year. Silks and linens are also advancing. Printing cloths, [illegible] for standard and extra makes. Prints will probably open at about [illegible]. Lancaster ginghams are reduced from 18 to 13c. Other brands of cotton looking up except spool cotton.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Beeves—Receipts to-day 36 cars, making 6,900 this week, and more coming to-morrow. Market ¼c lower, a decline of ½c from Monday. Trade slow. Ohio bulls 5c, live weight; 8 cwt steers, 12c; 7½ cwt Indiana, 11½c; 9 cwt Kentucky, 12½c.

Sheep—Receipts 2,700 or 19,000 this week. No change from 7@8c for fair to good, but [illegible] was paid for a car of poor 60-lb State.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 70 cars, completing 32,100 this week. The only change in price is a falling off to [illegible] on Western dressed; other grades ruling weak.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—COTTON—In moderate request; sales, 3,000 bales; middling uplands at 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; superfine Western and State, [illegible]; common to good extra, [illegible]; good to choice, [illegible]; white wheat Western extra, [illegible]; St. Louis, [illegible]. Rye flour heavy at [illegible]. Corn meal quiet. Wheat very dull; receipts, 1,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, [illegible]; No. 1 do, [illegible]; winter red Western, [illegible]; amber, [illegible]; choice white Michigan, $1.77. Rye unchanged. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 37,000 bu; No. 1 Western mixed, afloat, [illegible]; yellow and old Western mixed, [illegible]; choice white Southern, 80c; old Western mixed, [illegible]. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 21,000 bu; Western and Ohio, [illegible].

EGGS—Scarce and firm at [illegible].

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, [illegible]. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, [illegible]; Cuba, [illegible]; Havana, [illegible]. Molasses steady; New Orleans, [illegible]. Rice firm, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Crude, [illegible]; refined, [illegible].

TURPENTINE—Quiet at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; new mess, [illegible]; old, [illegible]; prime, [illegible]; new prime mess, [illegible]. Beef quiet; mess, [illegible]; extra, [illegible]. Hams steady, at [illegible]. Tierce beef dull; prime mess at [illegible]; India mess [illegible]. Dressed hogs heavy at [illegible]. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, [illegible]; hams, [illegible]; middles dull; long clear, [illegible]; short rib, [illegible]; long cut hams, [illegible]. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, [illegible]; kettle, [illegible].

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm at 12@14c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged, at 91c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—Only a limited jobbing demand; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]. Oats steady; No. 2, [illegible]. Corn in good demand; No. 2, [illegible]. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley steady; No. 2, [illegible].

HOGS—Dull and nominal at $4.00@4.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; middling, [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; family, [illegible]. Wheat firm; red, [illegible]. Corn dull and drooping; [illegible]. Rye in fair demand and higher at [illegible]. Oats steady; mixed, [illegible]; white, [illegible]. Barley steady; [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged; [illegible]. Lard quiet; steam, [illegible]; kettle, [illegible], nominal. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; shoulders, [illegible]; sides, [illegible]; fully cured, no sales. Bacon scarce and firm for clear rib, [illegible]; shoulders and clear sides quiet at [illegible].

HOGS—Quiet and weak; $4.25@4.50. Receipts, 3,600.

GREEN MEATS—Dull at [illegible], and [illegible] for ham.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull a shade lower; high mixed, [illegible]; Corn do [illegible]. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—[illegible].

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; superfine, [illegible]; XX, [illegible]; XXX, [illegible]. Corn quiet at [illegible]. Oats easy at [illegible]. Bran dull at [illegible].

HAY—Dull; prime, $30.00; choice, $33.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, [illegible]. Bacon quiet at [illegible]. Sugar-cured hams, 14c. Lard firm at [illegible]; kegs, [illegible].

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; inferior, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; fair to fully fair, [illegible]; prime, [illegible]. Molasses—Inferior, [illegible]; common to fair, [illegible]; prime, [illegible]. Coffee unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, [illegible]; sight, par; gold, [illegible].

COTTON—Active; sales [illegible] bales; good ordinary, [illegible]; low middlings, [illegible]; middling, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, Havre, [illegible]; Liverpool, 1,188; stock, 136,328 bales; week's sales, [illegible] bales; receipts, net, [illegible].

WHISKEY—90c@$1.00.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active and higher; extra, [illegible]; No. 1 white, [illegible]; Corn steady, at 52c. Oats in demand; State, 42c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet at [illegible].

DRESSED HOGS—Firm, at [illegible].

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 19.—COTTON—Firmer; all grades higher; middling [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Good shipping demand at full prices; better inquiry for extra than for other brands; sales of extra family at $6.75. Wheat quiet and steady; red and white, [illegible]. Corn, shelled, white, [illegible]; mixed, [illegible]. Oats firm at 42c. Rye, [illegible]; all from store including sacks.

PROVISIONS—Very firm with an active demand; mess pork, $13.50, cash, for round lots. Bacon—Shoulders, [illegible]; sugar cured hams, 13c; plain 12c. Bulk meats—shoulders, [illegible]; clear rib, [illegible]; clear [illegible], all packed. Lard—Prime leaf, in tierces, [illegible]; kegs, [illegible].

WHISKEY—[illegible].

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—COTTON—Better at [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Meagre shipping facilities check business; prices unchanged. Wheat, spring, dull; No. 2 Chicago, $1.30; No. 3 red fall, [illegible]. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet; No. 2 Iowa, [illegible]. Rye quiet at 78c on track.

WHISKEY—Closed easier at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.75. Dry salt meat and bacon dull and unchanged; only a small order trade. Lard lower at [illegible] for country steam; [illegible] for city do.

HOGS—Dull and lower; shippers', [illegible]; packing lots, [illegible].

CATTLE—Fairly active at [illegible]; some fancy lots at [illegible].

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat nominal; No. 1 red at $1.48; No. 2 do, $1.40. Corn quiet and nominal at 52c. Oats steady at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and quiet; refined held at [illegible] in car lots; [illegible] in a small way. Crude steady at [illegible] ₱ brl.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block [illegible], School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must specify the limit of time within which the Government shall have the privilege of taking the lands on the terms offered. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by —— sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1872.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the grading, bridging, and culverts on the Havana, Mason City, Lincoln & Eastern Railroad, from Lincoln to Champaign, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Clinton, DeWitt County, Ill., until 12 o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, February 7, 1872.

Plans and specifications can be seen at our office on and after February 1.

Proposals will be received for the grading and culverts of from one to five miles only; the bridging and piling for the entire work by itself.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, that are not considered for the interests of the company.

TAYLOR, DELAND & CO., Contractors.

Clinton, Jan. 16, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. [illegible]

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

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360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Central & Great Western Railway. [illegible]

Illinois Central. [illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago and Alton Railroad. [illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. [illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. [illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. [illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago. [illegible]

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872.

VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE TAXATION.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, entitled "The Visible and the Invisible in Protection," in which he discusses, with accustomed clearness, the sweeping extent of taxes which, though invisible, are, of all others, the most oppressive and false to production and industry. This is a subject which can not be too deeply considered; an investigation of it is essential to a proper understanding of the theory of protection. It is, in fact, a trial of protection by its results. It is a very simple process to ascertain that, upon each one thousand dollars' worth of imported goods, the tax of 35 per cent amounts to five hundred dollars. If that were all of it, the inquiry would be brief and simple. Imports are of two classes, the first of which includes those articles which are of necessity mixed in the processes of domestic production, and the other those which are of voluntary use on the part of the consumer. Domestic productions, directly or indirectly, include as a part of the cost, some element of foreign origin, and taxation of this foreign element becomes, therefore, a tax on the cost of domestic production; and, though this tax may prove but a small part of the cost of the thing produced, it may prove disastrous in its relation to the profit upon the process of production. This is illustrated in the case of the manufacture of glass. Tax on soda ash bears but a small proportion to the cost of manufactured glass, but it so seriously affects the profit on the article that the producers are exposed to successful competition from foreign makers. An expectation of 10 per cent profit will attract capital; this profit may be reached either by an annual product equal to the capital, or by a product equal to ten times the capital. Thus the thing produced may afford an annual profit of 10 per cent, either by 10 per cent of the thing produced, or 1 per cent upon an increased aggregate of production. Hence, the proportion of the tax to the profit is of far more concern than is its proportion to the cost of the thing produced, and, where the percentage of profit is the least, the tax becomes more important. Mr. Atkinson happily illustrates this in the case of two machine-shops supplied by different railroads with coal and iron; capital, $30,000 each; the coal and iron costing each $20,000, and each paying $40,000 for wages. If each shop pay in addition $4,000 for transportation on coal and iron, the total cost of production of each shop will be $64,000, and its sale at $66,560 will give the owner 10 per cent cash profit on capital. If, however, one of these shops were exposed in charge for transportation to $6,000,—an increase of only 3 1-3 per cent of the product of the shop,—it equals 10 per cent of the capital and absorbs all the profits, resulting in closing the establishment.

The relative proportion of our imports and of domestic production and consumption is stated to be four of the former to sixty of the latter, or one to fifteen. These foreign articles enter, as does the cost of railroad transportation, into the cost of all domestic production. The tax on these articles is primarily 40, but finally 50, per cent. Like the increased cost of transportation in the case of the machine-shop, it has the same fatal effect upon profit, eventually forcing capital into other business.

The total value of the imports in 1871 was $520,000,000; but the comparative insignificance of this sum, compared with domestic production and consumption, is shown in the fact that it does not exceed the value of the milk, butter, and cheese consumed in the same year by the people of the United States. The value of these domestic products is stated by Mr. Flint, President of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, at $750,000,000, and by Mr. Willard, President of the New York Dairymen's Association, at $800,000,000. If these were a tax of 50 per cent imposed on all the milk, cheese and butter produced in the United States, the popular indignation would be justly excited; but that tax would not increase the general cost of subsistance more than it is increased by the like tax on the foreign imports. The tax on milk, butter, and cheese would be resisted, because every man would see that it was a tax on subsistence, and, therefore, that the cost of his production would be increased in the same proportion. If a shoemaker, he must increase the price of his manufacture, or go without milk or butter. That would be a visible tax. Yet, the same man is taxed precisely at the same rate on all articles entering as directly into the cost of his shoes, as coal, leather, thread, &c. Machinists pay no tax on milk, but they pay it on iron, steel, copper, and lead. Shipbuilders are exempt from a tax on milk, but they pay it on iron, lumber, cordage, and fuel. We now export nearly $9,000,000 worth of cheese annually. A tax of 50 per cent on milk would put a stop to that export by the increase of the cost of production. We have no taxed wood, varnish oil, paints, tools, and feel that the once thriving export of furniture has ceased. Taxation of imports is to cut off exports. The tax upon the comparatively small amount of foreign articles entering into American manufactures is equal, ordinarily, to 10 per cent on the capital invested in production, and hence is destructive of production, necessarily reduces wages, restricts consumption, and increases the cost of subsistence.

The fact that many articles now produced in this country can be purchased for a less sum of money than they could be purchased for 1860, before these taxes were imposed, is claimed by the friends of protection as a result of that taxation. But the truth is, that this reduction is the result of the progress of invention, and the improvements in the processes of production and distribution. The true test of the effect of protection is the comparison of the present prices in this country and those in other parts of the world. The question is not whether we can sell cheaper in 1871 than England could in 1860, but how do our prices compare with those of England at this time? While the rest of the world has been blessed with the progress of improved processes of production and distribution, we have, so far as the cost of production is concerned, stood still. This is shown in the case of steel and other productions which we do import notwithstanding the heavy tax on them. In such cases it is inevitable that the difference in the cost produced by the tax is added to the price paid for the whole supply, foreign and domestic. The countless industries in which steel is a raw material pay this tax, equal to 10 per cent of the profits on their capital, and yet they would resist the tax on milk and cheese.

This invisible tax, and not the visible and direct tax, being so much greater than the other, is the great burden upon the people. It is this which, independent of wages, increases the cost of production. It demands of the profits of production an amount which alone would be amply remunerative and sufficiently attractive to capital.

The New York *Sun* of the 17th contains some important statements relative to our relations with Spain, recently made by Minister Sickles. He expresses the opinion that Spain will make due apology to the Government of the United States, and will pay all the damages in the Florida case. He further gives it as his opinion that Spain would not go to war with the United States even if we should recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and thinks that they are entitled to recognition, both by the barbarity with which Spain has conducted the war, and the frequent assassination of prominent persons known to sympathize with the insurgents. In regard to the recall of Mr. Roberts, the Spanish Minister, he thinks that it is likely, as Mr. Roberts was one of the leaders who brought the present King into power, he has been recalled to take a position at Madrid. Minister Sickles evidently does not take much stock in Spanish braggadocio, and is certainly in a position to know whereof he speaks.

THE DEBATE ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Thursday was a field-day in the Senate on the question of Civil Service reform. Mr. Carpenter being the central figure in the debate, which assumed all manner of shapes before it was ended, and succeeded, in several instances, in reversing the positions of the Administrationists and anti-Administrationists of that body. Mr. Carpenter was howled over several times by Mr. Trumbull, but succeeded, with his usual agility, in recovering his position, though a little the worse for wear each time. Mr. Sherman succeeded in tangling himself up as wonderfully as the Davenport Brothers, but was not as successful in unsnarling himself. Mr. Morton got mad. Mr. Schurz found opportunity to get in one or two heavy blows from the shoulder. Mr. Edmunds contented himself with the announcement that he would be in condition to reply to Mr. Carpenter on Monday; while Mr. Trumbull, who was evidently quite at home in this fight, swung a heavy club and hit a head whenever he saw one.

The debate carries its own comment with it. Mr. Carpenter had the set speech of the day, and talked over so great a space that he necessarily left himself uncovered at many points, and provoked rather damaging attacks. As the outset, the President came in for reproof, for having "levied" to the popular clamor in favor of the reform. Having sufficiently elaborated this point, Mr. Carpenter executed a neat somersault by explaining the Executive action to mean that there was no better way to defeat an obnoxious law than to thoroughly execute it. This brought Mr. Trumbull to his feet, as the defender of the President. He indignantly repelled the charge that the Chief Magistrate of the United States, under the authority given him to adopt rules and regulations for the reform of the Civil Service, would adopt such rules only to bring Civil Service reform into contempt. This point having been settled, Mr. Carpenter made a change of base and went off on competitive examination; but his venture in this direction was only one of pleasantry, and did not involve any argument sufficiently serious to require answer. Mr. Carpenter had been told that two persons had demanded appointments in insulting and disrespectful terms; that these two persons were high in the Legislative Department of the Government; and that, having had their applications refused on account of the unfitness of the candidates, who were relatives of the applicants, they were now high champions of Civil Service reform. To which Mr. Trumbull retorted that these were the very case, for the suppression of which the rules were established, and expressed an eagerness to get the names so that the machinery could be set to work at once.

Mr. Carpenter having closed, Mr. Trumbull got the floor, and planted himself squarely in defence of the President, especially with regard to his powers under the Constitution. He was ready to grant that the appointing power belonged to the President, but the great evil of the existing state of things was, that the Legislative Department of the Government had usurped this power and assumed to dictate appointments, and it was to correct this evil, and to restore to the President the appointing power, that Civil Service reform was instituted. In making this point, Mr. Trumbull jogged Mr. Carpenter's memory by asking him if he did not know that the power of appointing was controlled by Senators and Representatives in Congress, when it should be exercised by the Executive and Heads of Departments. Mr. Carpenter did not feel himself authorized to speak for any State but Wisconsin, and he couldn't remember anything of the kind in Wisconsin,—a remarkable instance, we think, of defective memory.

The debate was closed for the day with a question of fact, which, as neither party was competent to settle, amounted simply to a wrangle, in which Mr. Frelinghuysen made a feeble remark and feebly subsided. Mr. Sherman tripped himself up, and Mr. Morton lost his temper. The question turned upon the amount of revenue wasted in collection, which is suggested to be 25 per cent in the report of the Commissioners. Mr. Frelinghuysen did not think the President should be held responsible for the statements of the report, as he had not had time to examine them. In reply to which, Mr. Trumbull was anxious to know how the President had learned that the report embodied a policy long needed, if he had not examined it, and Mr. Trumbull once more took the field as the champion of the President against the special friends of the Executive. Mr. Sherman arose for information. Did not Mr. Trumbull know that the whole expense of collecting the revenue was less than 5 per cent? Mr. Trumbull referred him to the New York Custom House as an excellent place for computing revenue losses. Mr. Sherman had investigated it, and prepared a bill which would "entirely cure the abuses which have occurred in New York." Mr. Sherman quietly asked if he did not know that the losses occurring to the Government from the running in of cargoes without paying duty amounted to between $12,000,000 and $20,000,000 per annum. Mr. Sherman acknowledged that the great loss to our revenue arose from passengers arriving at New York bringing expensive goods in trunks, and that it amounted to $10,000,000 per annum, but it could not be avoided by any system yet devised; whereupon Mr Trumbull reminded him of his bill which was to correct all abuses at the New York Custom House. And this settled Mr. Sherman.

The above is a skeleton of the debate. It cannot be said that it either retarded or advanced the cause of Civil Service reform much. It was as much of a muddle as the condition of things at the bottom of the well to Stephen Blackpool. But it developed the fact that, when the Administration stands in need of genuine defence, such veterans as Mr. Trumbull have to come to the front and hold up the hands of the President. He may well congratulate himself upon the assistance of a man who has courage to rise and say to the time-servers and trimmers of all parties:

"Now I am free to say, and I will say it here and everywhere, if the Republican party has not virtue enough to be sustained without using the patronage of the Government to hold it together, it deserves to go down. No party deserves to be sustained that cannot sustain itself without using the patronage of the Government as a means to perpetuate its power. That is the very objection pointed out by this Civil Service Commission, that the patronage of the Government is being used for partisan purposes. Men take office for the purpose of electing certain other individuals to office, and engaging in the work of active interference with the freedom of election. It is an interference with the rights of the people, and no party ought to be sustained that cannot be sustained by the unbiased vote of the people, uninfluenced by party patronage.

This is truly a soul-stirring sentiment, and it will awaken a hearty and almost unanimous response from the people.

THE INTERNATIONALE.

The greatest bugbear of modern times is the International Society. Timid men have traced to its influence almost every calamity of the past year, from the Chicago fire to the storm in the Arctic Ocean. The mention of its name has served the same purpose in restraining timorous persons that the name of Rinebeard has accomplished with refractory children. There are plenty of people to-day who believe that the Internationale fired Chicago; that they committed the Communist atrocities in Paris; that they are in league against all the royal families in Europe for purposes of assassination; and that they are a secret power, working behind every throne for its overthrow, and undermining society to reduce the rich to the level of the poor and make property common,—all of which is pure stuff.

The International Society is a purely reformatory organization. It is not a creature engendered by the Commune troubles to carry out certain political dogmas, as most people imagine, but was founded, twenty-five or thirty years ago, by Dr. Carl Marx, in Germany, for the purpose of adjusting more equally the relations between labor and capital. The main idea which has hitherto held the society together has been, that labor should be organized as compactly as capital, and that, in order to secure to the producer his proper profit in the creation of wealth, the producer's condition must be improved mentally and physically. To this end it has banded workingmen into trades' unions, working together, each for itself, and all for the common benefit. It has favored mass education, the establishment of free schools, the general improvement of the condition of the poor, the building of better homes for the workingmen, and, in general, the bettering of their condition, so that they can act intelligently in establishing their relations with the capitalists. This has been the aim and substance of the design of the much-dreaded International Society. It has never been its purpose to interfere in matters of religion, science, or politics; and it would undoubtedly have been better for all concerned had it been so managed that its purpose could have been legitimately effected according to the idea of its founder. That question still lies at the very foundation of society, and is continually putting itself forward for adjustment as the most important question of the age. It is an ever-present obstacle in the way of an intelligent use of capital, and has for years disturbed the industrial condition of Europe, where labor is more poorly paid than with us, and where the condition of the laborer is degraded socially. It has sent its tatterdemalion to our shores by thousands, and has finally commenced to agitate our own system of labor to such an extent that the time is rapidly approaching when a more satisfactory relation must be established between labor and capital legislation. The first note of this movement is already sounded in the bill pending in Congress to appoint a Committee to investigate the condition of labor in this country, and to report in what manner it is affected by the laws.

In the process of growth of such a large institution as the International Society, it was inevitable that foreign elements of all sorts should attach themselves to it, and hinder the development of its legitimate purposes. Accordingly, we find that, during the past two or three years, the blatant demagogues of all sorts of pseudo-reform have hitched themselves to its skirts; and thus, while accomplishing nothing themselves, have interfered with the real progress of the society. Spiritualists of the craziest description; the free-love factionists of the female-suffragists; free religionists of the most absurd types; half-crazed scientific reformers; one-idea politicians; materialists, optimists and pessimists, whose only idea is to live upon society without cost; the restless scum which is brought to the surface only when there is a violent agitation; and all the riff-raff of society, have attached themselves to the movement, hoping to profit thereby, but having no sympathy with its objects. The procession which recently celebrated the mock obsequies of Rossel in New York was mainly composed of this sort of stuff. Scarcely one in that procession was a workingman, or had any sympathy with workingmen. The retort of *Sam Gyridge to Eccles*, in "Caste," fitly denominates these people. The redoubtable *Sam*, when on the eve of marriage to *Polly* and setting up in the gin-fitting business for himself, indignantly remarks, substantially, to his drunken prospective father-in-law: "You call yourself a workingman; aren't you ashamed! Look at me! I am a workingman, but I don't go 'owling about it," whereupon the disconfitted *Eccles* accepts a shilling from *Sam*, and is seized with the recollection that there is a man waiting outside to see him. The International Society was the worker; this riff-raff, the "owler."

With the admission of such elements into its membership, the Internationale has allowed itself to be diverted from its distinctive purpose, and has become a machine so cumbersome and involved that its existence is imperilled. The signs of its dissolution are already apparent in a serious collision between Carl Marx and Mr. Bradlaugh, an English agitator, who controls the International branch in that country. Bradlaugh is a violent Republican, whose one idea is to overthrow the Government and establish a Republic by availing himself of an emergency like the Regency of the Prince of Wales, which was recently agitated, and to using the International machinery solely for this purpose. Marx has strenuously objected to this, declaiming that the purpose of the society is not political, but simply to advance the interests of the working classes. A long correspondence has passed between them, resulting in an open rupture. When once a machine of this size and complication begins to break, its final ruin is not far off; so that the timid may once more take courage and dismiss the International bugbear. But the question which it was organized to settle still remains open, and calls as loudly as ever for settlement. It should be the duty of a wise legislator and comprehensive statesman to meet it fairly and frankly and settle it now, and towards this end the Commission provided for by Mr. Hoar's bill will take a long step.

For some days it has seemed as if the trial of Alderman Glade would prove interminable,—the counsel for the defence having employed every form of technicality and resorted to every device of dilatoriness. But, yesterday afternoon, the case was finally given to the jury; a verdict of "Guilty" was soon rendered; and Glade is now in jail awaiting sentence. Bribe-taking, it is to be imagined, will hardly prove popular among Chicago Aldermen, for some little time at least.

The high position as a social reformer which "Sesame and Lilies" gave Ruskin was sadly impaired by his later extravagant theorizings on Political Economy. He is now endeavoring to reduce one of the more moderate of his theories to practice. In the lake country,—the garden of England,—he has bought a small farm, which, managed on "strictly æsthetical principles," is to be a new Arcadia, and make the lives of the tillers of its soil one long dream of tranquil pleasure. At last as the profits of the humane speculation permit, more land is to be bought and æsthetically cultivated, and so on until, finally, in the course of centuries, all England is to be en-Ruskined, and the nineteenth century is to be happy. The scheme will doubtless be productive of good to some, if not to all. While Ruskin is thus spending time and money in his philanthropic endeavors to lift the lower classes from their degradation, the London *Times* publishes an appeal to the public for help in rebuilding Warwick Castle, lately partially destroyed by fire. Comments on this curious appeal vary widely. The *Derby Mercury* says:

"It will be for Lord Warwick to decide whether he will so far alter the character of his castle by allowing his countrymen to adorn with it the site of its restoration,—which they are willing to do, we make no doubt; or whether, in the event of this work being too much for a gentleman, he will be content to dwindle to the same south state as it now is." The question hinges so much on the private feelings of Lord Warwick that we must decline to offer any very decided opinion on the matter; but this at least may be said, that, if Warwick Castle be rebuilt by public subscription, Warwick Castle will henceforth hold an altered position in public estimation.

On the other hand, many journals support the scheme very heartily, and urge the public to cooperate in it promptly and generously. The London *Telegraph* is especially prominent in urging forward the matter, and to its editor-in-chief Mr. Hain has written this fiery burst of indignation:

SIR: I was astonished the other day by your article on taverns, but never yet was so much astonished by anything in your paper as by your article of this morning. I am a castle-lover; the truest sort. I do not suppose any man alive has felt anything like the sorrow or anger with which I have watched the modern destruction by railroad, all manufactures, helped by the wicked improvidence of our great families, of half the national memorials of England, either actually or in effect of power of association,—as Conway for instance, now effected by the railway at a ruined station. For Warwick Castle, I massed it in my letter to Lord Lyttelton, in "Lady Clare" almost as much of their ancestral treasures of this England of ours, known to me and beloved from childhood to this hour. But, sir, I am a poor man, never earning £400 a year, and I look for a boy of 17, one of eight people,—five married couples, a woman and her daughter, and this boy and his sister,—who all sleep together in one room, some 15 feet square, in the heart of London; and you call upon these to subscription while irreparable Warwick Castle. Sir, I am an old and thoroughbred Tory, and in such a case I say: "If a noble family cannot rebuild their own castle, in God's name let them live in the nearest ditch till they can." I am, sir, your faithful servant,

STANHOPE HALE, Dec. 30. J. RUSKIN.

The rather amusing correspondence between the humane Bergh and the funny Hall has culminated in a curious letter from the latter. It begins, of course, with a poor pun; but the Major at once recollects himself, and, after sadly remarking that "there cannot be punning" with such an antagonist, manages, in a note which occupies twenty-two lines of the New York *Herald*, to tell Bergh that he is "irascible," "illogical," full of "saturnine malice," "a serious nuisance," "a cog in the wool demagogue," a "coward," and thoroughly acquainted with the method of "making philanthropy pay." The "*tu-quoque*" style of argument would seem to be pretty well exhausted now; and it is to be hoped that the shafts which each is bringing against the other will either be investigated or suffered to drop. In this latter, Hall says: "The issue is not what I am, but what you are;" which, it is, fortunate for Hall. But, perhaps, the most noticeable sentence in the whole is the following: "You are illegal, because you blunder as I did last summer; you attempt to draw fire away from yourself by attacking the adversary." This frank admission that the author of "Humpty-Dumpty" did not make a brilliant success in his *rôle* of champion of religion, when he tried to turn the *Times* building into a church, is not without interest. He evidently realizes the fact that writing puerile burlesques and signing fraudulent vouchers is more properly his sphere.

Senator Pomeroy, who has somehow acquired the sobriquet of Setauket Pomeroy, is a virtuous, upright, incorruptible, and especially unstultifiable Senator, in whom there is no guile. He has admitted this himself, in a letter to his late colleague, Ross. The latter is now publishing a paper in Coffeyville, Kansas, and recently devoted a leader to showing up Mr. Pomeroy. We shall not attempt to enumerate the crimes and misdemeanors of which he accuses the illustrious champion of a thousand land grants. In one paragraph, however, Mr. Ross remarked of Mr. Pomeroy: "He has done work of some sort in Kansas, by no means from the topmost touch of these unclean ones. She has in the United States Senate to-day a man who, all past the years of middle life, was poor,—had developed none of those characteristics which mark successful commercial men,—had no personal fortunes. Eleven years ago, he went into the Senate, still comparatively poor. To-day he is reliably reported to be worth three millions of money. He has vast possessions of lands, bank stock, railroad stock, government bonds, State bonds, and county bonds. How did he get them?"

To which the surviving Senator replies that he will transfer all his "lands, bank stock, railroad stock, State bonds, and county bonds" to Ross or to anybody else who will pay him the sum of $75,000, and "assume and pay my legal obligations." This does not, however, quite answer the charge of his accuser; for if he have a few millions of dollars' worth of miscellaneous property, the "legal obligations" proceeds of his accommodating spirit as a Senator and an Indian Committee-man, his "legal obligations" would doubtless require him to hand back the most of this wealth, thus illegally acquired. Hence, Mr. Pomeroy would have his critics at a disadvantage in any such transaction. Especially would it go hard with the man who, as a speculation, should assume, in consideration of any numerable sum of money, the *moral* obligations of a subsidy Senator such as Pomeroy has the reputation of being.

"Has the reputation of being," we say; but this reputation must be a wrongful one, since, as we have said, the honorable Senator has stated, over his own name, that he is pure as the driven snow. About this matter, then, there can be no further question.

The Free-Library movement, which started so auspiciously, is, we fear, crushed in the bud, after all. The press of "the Great and Teeming Metropolis of the Northwest" (which is what the Milwaukee papers call Milwaukee) is busily engaged in "exposing" the crafty trickery of Chicago in this matter. The gist of the exposé is as follows: Chicago never had a Public Library; it got Great Britain had known this, she would have acted on the Biblical theory, and so would never have sent us any books whatever; Chicago, aware of this fact, has been intimating that a certain "sham and moribund collateral collection" (whatever that may be) was a great Free Library, and has thus secured material aid. It is unkind to strike a fallen city in this way. But then Milwaukee is badly in need of a Library of some sort, herself, and the crapes are very sour. The facts of the case are, that the leader of the generous movement in Great Britain is Mr. Thomas Hughes, who was in Chicago less than two years ago, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the status of the Libraries of the city; and it was with a full knowledge of the facts in the case, and without the slightest solicitation from interested parties, that Mr. Hughes began the good work. Meanwhile, Chicago, crushed by disaster, has, in two weeks, done infinitely more in her own behalf, in this matter, than Milwaukee, which profited by that disaster, has done for herself in the year or more which has passed since she "voted" to have a good Library. Great Britain has aided those who aid themselves.

Alarmists are raising the cry that the feverish activity of speculation in France during the inflation of the South-Sea Bubble is paralleled by the present rage for investments in England. To be sure, as yet no company has been formed and sold its stock without revealing its object or even its officers; but, in all other respects, London is said to fairly equal Paris in 1719. In last November, a new company, with an aggregate nominal capital of nearly $40,000,000, were registered. The increase of new companies in 1871 over 1870 is said to be nearly 166. Twenty-four of the 68 incorporations of November were for mining schemes. Prominent among these was the Emma Silver Mine concern, the stock of which, judiciously engineered by a United States Ambassador, went to a premium of 100 per cent. The figures certainly seem to show an unhealthy state of things; but, if the crash comes, it can scarcely begin to rival the bursting of the South-Sea Bubble. That was the result of bad financiering and bad legislation together, and its terrible *finale* will probably never be repeated.

ARIZONA as we are to set Mrs. O'Leary's dow right upon the record, and to allow her friends every possible opportunity to exculpate her from the grave charge with which her name has been associated, from China to Peru, we give place to the following letter recently received by the Mayor of Chicago:

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27, 1871.—MR. MEDILL: It was me that set Mrs. Leary's barn on fire and my old man gave me 810 for doing it I sut the Hay on fire and then Run to Mrs. Leary's and I met a man I had never seen me if he had it would have been the last of him. I told Mrs. Leary to go to the barn. I will give Mrs. Leary no carelessness in setting her barn on fire with a lamp, and am sorry that so much harm was done but I don't care I like fun and I'll make a big noise Direct to me and you some of the particulars but now I have no time.

We have merely to remark to the mysterious "N." that if, for the purpose of joining in the demonstrations in opposition to "Fire Limits," or for any other reason, he should have occasion to visit Chicago, he would be warmly welcomed by the photograph-peddlers, if not by the police.

A melancholy person in Detroit has been delivering a gloomy diatribe on the "Retrogression of the Nineteenth Century." The three chief reasons for his belief in such an unfortunate state of things seem to be as follows: Catholic Scotland, in the thirteenth century, lived on fine wheat. While Protestant England, in the nineteenth century, subsists on oats; John Stuart Mill said Marcus Aurelius was a better Christian than any Christian sovereign who has reigned since; after any poor peasant had been half an hour in Heaven, he would know more than Darwin. The logical conclusion of one of these startling facts (we are not quite sure which) was, that mankind is divided into two classes: those who are hanged, and those who ought to be. This remarkable lecture closed with a "denunciation" of Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin, *et al.*, and the statement that the panacea for all these woes was to be found only in the bosom of the one infallible Catholic Church.

Senator Morton could not, of course, allow an opportunity to say a word for his model Civil Service to go by unimproved. Accordingly, he rose on Thursday for the purpose of observing that all that has been said about Civil Service reform for the past two years—meaning, we suppose, all that has been said in opposition to the office-peddling monopoly of Senators—is "mere froth and suds." By which expression the Hoosier Jupiter intended to be very severe upon the reformers; for "suds" are made of soap and water, and soap and water must be of all substances most unacceptable to those who are interested in keeping Governmental administration so foul as ours has been proved to be, in many quarters, under the Mortonian system.

Senator Carpenter remarks that "In politics words are things," and lays great stress upon the value of a good catchword. It is this consideration, we suppose, that led the Senator to attempt to raise a great hue-and-cry by calling President Grant, Mr. Curtis, General Dix, and others who favor Civil Service reform "down-town school masters." He made a special speech several days in anticipation of his *magnum opus* on the question, for the obvious purpose of ringing in the catchword "schoolmaster." The same slogan was echoed by Butler in the House the next day; so we may conclude that "Down with the schoolmasters!" will be the rallying-cry of the anti-Reformers. Parson Nasby is already committed to the opposition.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Galesburg *Register* says nine tons of bullion silver, in bars, en route from San Francisco to the Philadelphia Mint, were transferred at that station on Tuesday. It exceeded $5,000,000 in value, and filled a baggage car.

—It appears that the Cairo commission merchants are having their hands full. Grain has been pouring into that city in such quantities as to blockade all the side-tracks there, and at other neighboring stations. In consequence of this, the Illinois Central has issued orders to its agents to its agents to discontinue shipments to Cairo until further orders.

—Elder John B. Corwine, pastor of the Christian Church at Illiopolis, is about to remove to Girard, Macoupin County, to take the pastorate of the Christian Church at that place.

—The ladies of Biggsville have been holding prayer-meetings in the saloons of that village.

—In De Kalb County, the Treasurer's salary is placed at $2,000, with fees for clerk hire, $100 for stationery, and fees for real estate lights.

—The printers of Donahue have erected over the grave of Larry Cook, the noted tramp-printer, who died in that city a year or two since, a neat tombstone with an appropriate epitaph.

IOWA.

Dubuque has perfected telegraphic communication with Clayton and McGregor.

—Miss Ella Noe, of Oskaloosa, is carving for herself a marble reputation in her father's establishment.

—The Scott County Monument Association have finally decided upon a design offered by Cassus A. Iaola, of New York, which will cost $10,000.

—It is reliably stated that rich deposits of coal have been discovered recently in Harrison County.

—Twenty tons of iron will be used in the construction of the new jail at Alder, Dallas County.

—Five female compositors on the Dubuque daily are said to be as fast as any of their male companions.

—The Davenport *Gazette* says:

The character of the work on such a bridge as the one being constructed over the Mississippi River at this point renders employment in it peculiarly hazardous. Many of the carpenters and iron men employed on this bridge have been employed in the Railroad Bridge Company for years, and a good portion of them bear evidence of injuries received in some of these bridges. Patrick Jewett, who fell a distance of twenty-seven feet, landing on the ice, last Friday, was one of the old hands, and had learned to laugh at danger. Yesterday afternoon a lamentable accident occurred to a new hand in the man named Peter. He was employed on the front work of span three. The wind was almost a gale on land, and out in the river the storm was probably equal to the force of a small hurricane. Peter had been hauling at a rope, and, as he got it in, he slipped on the ice from the windward timbers on which he stood, and down he went, striking solidly on the ice. The distance he fell was over forty feet, and he struck almost down to him, picked him up, and conveyed him to his home. Just above the ice he struck the timbers, and Grand Island will be sorry to find the back of one of his high bones fractured. The bone under his chin was also broken, and upon the whole he got off lightly at the side of the head, which must have been grazed as the cars, and a bruise on the body badly bruised, but it is a very sad stroke for the poor man, as he has a family dependent upon him for support. Brown fell a greater distance by several feet, but did not receive so severe injuries, by a good deal, as the unfortunate Peter. In fact, he walked to his place of residence to have his injury attended to.

—Iowa has had two first-class weddings on Tuesday,—those of Dr. Edward Kilbourne, of Elgin, Ill., to Miss Lou. Kilbourne, and of Col. W. McElroy to Miss Mary Bailey.

—Grass around Oskaloosa this fact that Clinton has forty-five saloons.

—Otter Creek, Jackson County, has a new bell that can be heard six miles.

—Davenport boasts of a one-story frame house which is fifty-two years old, having been built in 1820.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Agricultural and Stock Association, in Keokuk, it was decided to hold its annual fair the week preceding the State Fair, beginning Sept. 3 and continuing five days.

—The Marshalltown *Times* is agitated over an inexplicable mystery. Every night a man and woman stalk through the streets, upon each occasion being followed by several men, and on each night the man turns and points a pistol at his followers.

—Among recent deaths in Iowa, are those of George Davis, of Oskaloosa, Charles S. Spafford, of Davenport, and Marcus Blair, of Dubuque.

—Martin H. Smith, Representative from the State Legislature from Dubuque County, died on Tuesday, aged 36 years. His disease was nervous fever, superinduced by severe freezing of both his hands a few weeks ago.

—It is a rather remarkable feature of Clinton, composed as it is, chiefly of an American-born and New England population, that no town-clock has yet been erected within the city limits.

—The Hon. Elijahlet Price, the pioneer of Clayton county, has called a meeting of the Pioneers and Old Settlers—pioneers meaning those thirty years and upward in the county, and old Settlers twenty-five years—to meet at Elkader on the 15th of February. The banquet will consist of roasted coon and corn bread, (and may be some other eatables.)

—Governor Carpenter solicited Captain Wm. H. Fleming for his Private Secretary, and has now commissioned him as Military Secretary.

—A few nights ago, a man and wife, near Sioux City, hearing the ominous alarm of a rattlesnake near them, got up and found it coiled up in their bed.

—The Albany Flouring Mills, at Albany, opposite Camanche, were destroyed by fire at noon on Tuesday. They were being operated under a lease by Mr. Frank Lucas, of Rock Island. Scarcely anything was saved. The loss is about $6,000, with no insurance.

—Last Saturday night, two young chaps in Waterloo sought to play a practical joke upon a companion, for which purpose they blackened their faces and entered his room at a late hour. They received a sound thrashing from their intended victim, were completely routed, and one of them has not been seen in town since the affair.

WISCONSIN.

It is said that the public schools in Watertown will close for want of fund for their support.

—The Black River Falls *Banner* notes the accidental shooting of C. F. Oswold, whose home is at Westfield, Pope County, Minn. The young man was badly wounded, but the physician thinks he will recover. The accident was occasioned by setting guns in the woods for deer. The persons who had set the guns, and in the darkness ran upon one of them.

INDIANA.

The stock yards at Fort Wayne comprise twenty acres. During the year 1871, 870 car loads of cattle, 609 car loads of hogs, 208 car loads of sheep, and 121 car loads of horses were transferred from the Toledo to the Pittsburgh Road. The total number of head of stock reached 94,230 during this period.

MICHIGAN.

Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, has purchased the Young Men's Hall, located in the Biddle House of that city, and has in contemplation some radical improvements, including a free reading-room, well warmed and lighted.

—In the township of Greenfield, near Detroit, on Sunday last, the barn of Frederick Fredericks burned to the ground, its owner perishing in the flames. He was 60 years of age, and had been intoxicated for several hours.

—A newspaper printed at Jackson, Jackson County, says: "The Jackson Association, of Jackson, Jackson County, celebrated Jackson's great New Orleans victory, at Jackson, in a highly Jacksonian manner."

MINNESOTA.

Samuel Nettleton, of Minneapolis, was, on Saturday last, taken to the Insane Asylum at St. Peter. Dr. Hutchinson, who conveyed him thither, states that he was very troublesome and hard to manage during the entire trip, and upon his arrival at the hospital he was at once placed in restraint, but in such a manner that it was impossible for him to injure himself. He continued to rave until about 4 o'clock, when he suddenly became very quiet, and the physician in charge, who was setting up with him, approached the place of his confinement, and found him calm, and to all appearances perfectly sane. He inquired of the physician where he was, and being informed, said it was all right. He was then released from confinement, and Dr. Hutchinson and his other friends immediately sent for. They arrived just before 12 o'clock, and he recognized them, stating that he knew that he had been out of his senses, but that the last struggle was past, and that he should die soon. A little past midnight he sank into a state of insensibility, and notwithstanding every effort on the part of the physicians to restore him to consciousness, continued in that state until about 9 o'clock Sunday morning, when he quietly breathed his last.

—There have been received at the Rochester elevator, 231,599 bushels of wheat; 5,500 barrels of flour, equal to 27,500 bushels of wheat; and 78,635 bushels of barley, during the five months ending Dec. 31.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. Van Anden, of Mantorville, celebrated their silver wedding on Monday evening, the 8th.

Recent Deaths.

Isaac Rich died at Boston, Jan. 13, aged 71 years. He had accumulated a fortune of $1,500,000 in the fish business.

—William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., died at Torquay, England, Jan. 14. He was a State Senator in 1856-7; in 1860, was the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York; being defeated by Mr. Morgan; and was for several years President of the State Agricultural Society.

—Captain and Brevet Major Thomas C. Bradford, United States Army, died at West Point, N. Y., Jan. 12, aged 54 years.

—General Julius C. Webber, Mayor of Vicksburg, Miss., died on the 13th inst. He was Colonel of an Illinois regiment during the rebellion.

—Lady Edith Christian Ferguson, wife of Sir James Ferguson, Governor of South Australia, died recently. She was second daughter of the Marquis of Dalhousie, who administered the British Government of India from 1847 to 1855.

—W. G. W. Gano, of Cincinnati, died last Sunday, aged 73 years. He was Cashier of the Lafayette Bank from 1834 to 1864.

—The Right Reverend John McGill, Catholic Bishop of Richmond, Va., died on the 14th inst., aged 61 years. He was consecrated Bishop in 1850. He was the author of "Faith Our Victory" and "The True Church."

—The Hon. James Hanna, formerly State Senator and Supreme Judge of Indiana, died on Monday at his residence near Curryeville.

—Guy Beck, of Buffalo Grove Township, Fayette County, Ill., died Dec. 13, aged 78 years. Mr. Beck was the oldest living settler in the county. He came to the State in 1808, and settled in Fayette County in 1818.

—The Hartford *Courant*, announcing that the jewels of Mlle. Jeanaschek are on exhibition in a jeweller's window in that city, says the number of gazers on Saturday was legion, a few of whom expressed a desire to own the lot for personal adornment, a considerable number thought they would be nice to possess and trade off for something to buy groceries and pay rent with, and there were some, who looked into the window, who wouldn't take the whole collection as a gift. The latter, it should be said, were in a majority, as in Hartford, who are living on oatmeal in the country, and don't have any desire for the luxuries of life.

POWELL.

Progress of the Colorado Exploring Expedition.

Cataract Canon—The Fountain of Youth—Down the Rapids.

A Tableau—Thunder-Storm—Mile Crag Bend—Narrow Canon—Dirty Devil River—Mound Canon.

Ruins—Perils of the Portage—Meeting the P

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

His Report for 1871.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In the usual series of official reports issued at the beginning of each session of Congress we usually look for a summary of facts, together with a condensed statement of attained results, and important suggestions pertaining to the separate Departments of the General Government. In this view I have taken up the Report of the newly appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. F. Watts, of Pennsylvania, in the expectation of acquiring some valuable information on the important subject of American Agriculture, in a measure commensurate with the facilities at the command of the official Head of the Department of Agriculture.

To say that I was "startled" at the result of my examination (using the italicised word conveniently supplied in the opening passage of the Report) would but faintly convey the astonishment aroused in my mind by a perusal of this remarkable document.

We are first told, in a somewhat confused style and phraseology, of the peculiar character and habits of our rural farming population, and of the purposes of the Department of Agriculture in aiming to promote agricultural interests, and some brief allusions are made to the importance of the general subject. This might be regarded as all well enough, if presented in the plain, ordinary language adapted to such common-place talk; but when, along this well-beaten track of words, our ideas are staggered by such formidable sentences as the following: "The segregated character of the rural population;" "to assert for themselves a position;" "to have been elevated into a determined purpose," &c., &c., astonishment gets the better of ordinary comprehension, and we are in a measure prepared for what follows.

In the fifth paragraph, the writer, apparently warming up with his subject, presents to our view the following vivid picture of the terrible consequences of our ordinary systems of school education, which, in order to do justice to the Commissioner, I copy verbatim:

It will be remembered that, by the act of the 2d of July, 1862, Congress donated to the States public lands to provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." This was a new and important era, and may be said to mark the beginning of scientific education as it pertains to Agriculture. It must be admitted that the literary institutions of the country educate boys to a state of total unfitness for the occupations of the farm. The father finds his boy, after his return from an absence of a single year, changed, and his thoughts and views centred upon an outside world, and, when he has graduated and returns after an absence of four years, he has ground to conclude that the farm is no place for his father, and mother, and brothers, and sisters, as companions for him; his thoughts and views have been pursuing different paths; all community of feeling is lost and gone, and he is driven to seek in some city or professional life, and perchance to be found in the haunts of intemperance and vice, realizing for his anxious parents not only the loss of the hard-earned expense of his education, but the loss of him himself. But the boy whose acquaintance with natural science and modern languages is accompanied by the study and observation of how plants live, and feed, and die; how implements are formed, and how mechanical structures and shapes are adapted to the work they do; how the earth itself lives, and grows, and dies; and who is accustomed to study and ponder these things as he learns the practical operations of the work itself, returns to his father's home upon the farm, proud of his father's occupation, and happy in the associations of his family and friends; and far more so, because of the light which he may shed around him, the position which his education will give him among his fellows, and the success which will be sure to characterize his after-life. I speak in no disparagement of, and with no desire to make unfavorable impressions in regard to, universities, colleges, and schools, in which youth are trained for professional life; but I claim that the agriculturists of the country shall have a place where their youth may be imbued with the light of science, and thus fitted for agricultural life.

The newspaper-abstracts of this Report having strangely omitted this startling paragraph, I am glad of an opportunity to supply the omission, and shall make no attempt to weaken its effect on the mind of the intelligent reader by any commonplace comments.

Following this, we are not surprised at the commendation bestowed on our Agricultural Colleges, and the suggestion made of the benefit to be derived from their centering around the "nucleus" of the Agricultural Department. Still, it is none the less true that, in the opinion of most intelligent agriculturists, these richly-endowed Agricultural Colleges of this country have, with hardly an exception, proved costly failures. While no one would object to any reasonable means for their resuscitation, it will nevertheless require something more than the special pleading of an Agricultural Report,—coming, too, from the pen of one who has figured at the head of one of these defunct colleges in Pennsylvania,—to satisfy those acquainted with the past history of these institutions that a Government Department, with its political machinery, would be of any use except in hastening the process of slow dissolution.

The brief allusion to the defects of Southern agriculture hardly touches upon the real merits of the case. The South want something more than supplies of "grass seed," or "rotation of crops" to resuscitate its impoverished physical and mental soil. It needs, above all, some effective process for eradicating the old ideas fostered by the baleful influence of slavery, and free men, with habits of industry and thrift, to supplant the long-continued growth of ignorance and sloth. These are the seeds, and this the rotation of crops, required for Southern restoration; and it is by no means apparent, in the light of this Report, that the Department of Agriculture is in a condition to supply these wants.

Further, we are told that the distribution of seeds from the department is a failure, because "the quantity is too small." It will be news to agriculturists to learn that "a pint or a quarter of a peck of oats, or other cereal cannot be successfully grown, and such experiments almost entirely fail, because the quantity is too small!" It is a pity that the reasons for such a remarkable statement are withheld; but the real gist of the matter lies in the suggestion that this Government should limit its distribution (by the seed) to a favored few! I doubt very much whether many who pay for these seeds, in the way of taxation, will relish this suggestion.

Again; the Commissioner objects to the mode of distribution of the Annual Report, and proposes to remedy this defect in a very summary way, viz., not publish it at all! This would undoubtedly meet the difficulty, and, in view of the fact that the next Annual Report must necessarily be prefaced by such a document as the one under consideration, for the credit of the Department, both at home and abroad we can heartily say Amen. Indeed, we might safely go further, and include the Monthly Report in the same plan of distribution—not publish it at all,—especially so as it affords no prospect of furnishing anything better than the agricultural matter, or, still worse, a [illegible] under government sanction, such ridiculous stories as that contained in the issue of a California wool-clip weighing 72½ lbs.

In noticing the operations of the different divisions, we see no allusion made to the Botanical, or any reference to the National Herbarium instituted by the late Commissioner, General Capron. The reason for this omission is probably to be found in the fact that the botanist of the Department was removed by the present Commissioner, under circumstances that have alienated the Department from the sympathy and co-operation of all the prominent botanists of the country, and have hitherto prevented any competent, respectable botanist from accepting the office thus made vacant.

In tabulated statements we naturally look for at least some show of systematic arrangement; but, in this document, where exception seems to be the rule, we are again startled by a classification of seeds, certainly unique and remarkable. Thus, we find classed under the head of Cereals, vegetables and flowers! and under the head of Textiles, pea-nuts and tree seed!

It would prove a thankless task to follow through all its details the crudities and positive absurdities which characterize, in almost every paragraph, this official document. Did it not go forth to the world under the sanction of Government authority, as the exponent of advanced American ideas, I would gladly let it sink at once into merited obscurity; but, in the national disgrace which its extended publication entails on the whole country, I feel it a duty to enter my earnest protest, and express a sincere hope (however faint) that, in the efforts now making, in behalf of Civil Service reform, we may eventually be spared from any future exhibitions of such official incompetence. P.

THE RUSSIAN IMBROGLIO.

Catacazy, Clay, and Kramer.

Washington (Jan. 15) Despatch to the New York Herald.

There is much excitement in town in reference to the despatch from Prince Gortschakoff about Minister Catacazy, published exclusively in the *Herald*. The genuineness of the text of the despatch has been questioned by some of the State Department people, but this is not the theory of the department. The only news that has been received here has been what was contained in the *Herald*, and the Secretary is anxiously expecting the full text, which may come in the next mail. It is thought that Minister Curtin would have sent an indication of the despatch by cable if it were of the paramount importance attached to it by many of the critics over the country. There is high official authority for saying that much interest, and some anxiety, is felt as to the effect of the Catacazy matter upon our relations with Russia. It has been said that we should have been patient with Mr. Catacazy, in return for the patience shown by the Russian Government when Gortschakoff complained about Mr. Cassius M. Clay.

The circumstances in regard to Mr. Clay are not generally known, and may be stated. Some time after he took charge of our Legation in St. Petersburg a despatch was sent to the Russian Minister here of a confidential character. To make sure that this confidence would be respected it was written in Russian and not in the language of diplomacy. This despatch directed the Russian Minister to call Mr. Seward's attention to irregularities of the Legation which had become scandalous. Thus, for instance, a member of the Legation sitting in an open carriage, accompanied by a woman not his wife, and of unenviable fame, drove into the private grounds of the Empress when she was taking the air. Entrance to these grounds is a diplomatic privilege, and the Emperor felt that privilege had been abused when a woman was taken into the presence of his wife who would not have been tolerated in his Court. Another charge was that women of evil fame had been photographed at the Legation in a state of nudity. This might have been defended upon the ground that such a proceeding might have had anatomical or scientific interest, but, when these photographs were distributed, the Chancellor felt that it was a scandal, and so brought it to Mr. Seward's attention. Mr. Seward admitted the justice of the complaint, and the Emperor's cause for anger, but said to the Minister that there were peculiar reasons why the Emperor's forbearance with our Minister would be acceptable to President Lincoln. We were in a state of war with the rebels; they counted largely upon foreign aid. Russia was our great safeguard among foreign Powers, and had been ostentatious in her friendship. To recall a Minister at that time or make any change in the Legation, especially under circumstances that had not—and for many reasons could not—be made a matter of diplomatic record, would excite great attention, and would be misconstrued by the rebels and their foreign sympathizers as being an evidence of ill-feeling between the two countries and a prelude to the disruption of relations, and that the moral aid thus given to the rebellion would be detrimental to the Union cause. When the request of Mr. Lincoln, together with this statement of reasons, was communicated to the Emperor, he consented to withdraw his request for the recall of the Minister. This record is pointed to here by the friends of Mr. Catacazy as a striking contrast to what they regard as the impatience and rudeness of the American Government. They contend that the errors of Mr. Catacazy should have been overlooked, at least until after the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis. The Administration people admit the force of this, but to say that our Minister was merely charged with acts of personal indecorum, which at best were an offence to good taste and calculated to injure the person committing them and not the Government of Russia, while Mr. Catacazy is charged not merely with acts of personal indecorum, but with interference with the affairs of our Government—even to attempting to destroy its relations with a great and friendly power. They furthermore point to the fact that many months have passed since the request for the recall of Mr. Catacazy was first communicated to the Russian Government; that if it had been granted, then the matter could have passed into the confidential records of the department, and Catacazy could have gone home with his bag and baggage and no one the wiser. But when this request was made it was allowed to lie dormant. Prince Gortschakoff was in Germany, and the matter was postponed until he returned. So months passed away, although little doubt is felt here that Prince Gortschakoff was aware of the request, and dallied with it and postponed it in the hope that Mr. Catacazy would make his peace with the President. As a reason for this it is said that Catacazy was a favorite with Gortschakoff, and that when selected for the Washington mission it was against the wishes of the whole Cabinet, and even against the wishes of the Emperor, with whom Mr. Catacazy was unpopular, especially on account of certain transactions at the Court of Hanover, when he was Minister there. If any impatience was shown therefore with the Russian Government, the fault must rest with Gortschakoff, as our Government held that the honor of the country compelled it to be peremptory with a man like Catacazy, especially after all reasonable patience and courtesy had been shown.

One thing is very certain, that come what will of our relations with Russia the President will sustain his Secretary and accept the fullest consequences, even to the point of instantly recalling Governor Curtin and suspending all relations with Russia, should Gortschakoff attempt to put any indignity upon Mr. Fish.

There is no doubt that Russia feels some soreness. Our people at the State Department admit this and regret it, and a statement is sent forth to-day that the warmth of the despatch addressed to Mr. Curtin, about which complaint is made, is the fault, if it be a fault, of Bancroft Davis, the Assistant Secretary, and that it was by some oversight not toned by the cooler and calmer rhetoric of the experienced and courtly Secretary of State. All of this will be explained to the fullest satisfaction of the Russian Government, and will not be permitted to stand as a cause of offence. The charge that the Emperor is annoyed because the President did not return the call of the Grand Duke when here is laughed at by the State Department. The reply is made that the President neither makes nor returns calls. When Prince Arthur was here the question arose, and the English Minister was informed that the President could not break the custom of the Government to make any call whatever. Personally, of course, any honor or any courtesy to that Prince or any Prince would be paid; but, as the Chief Magistrate and representative of the people, he could not with dignity do so. It is also felt that some of the uneasiness or vexation felt by Russia must be attributed to Minister Curtin. That Minister has shown a timidity and want of nerve unworthy of an American representative and quite annoying to the Administration. If he had carried out his instructions at the outset with any skill or nerve there would have been no trouble, and the criticism is freely made that he was evidently more anxious to keep his place than to express the will of the President.

As to the story published in the *Herald* that Mr. Kramer, our Danish Minister, wounded the feelings of the Russian Minister at Copenhagen by reading a despatch from Mr. Fish in censure of Mr. Catacazy, much surprise is manifested and some indignation. No despatch was sent to Mr. Kramer of this kind, but, on the other hand, a confidential letter addressed to him, as to all our Ministers, simply detailing the position of the Government for private information, so that if the question were ever to arise in diplomatic circles the Minister might informally and intelligently explain the action of his Government. This is constantly done, and if Mr. Kramer read such a letter, or dwelt upon its contents at an unseemly time or in a way to produce offence, he violated the confidence of his chief, and subjects himself to recall, or, at the least, to a severe reprimand.

KILLED IN A DUEL.

A Young Italian Advocate Pierced Through the Heart by the Equerry of Ismail Pacha—An Old Feud About Young Women.

Cairo, Egypt (Dec. 23), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Gobetti, an Italian advocate, has been slain in a duel by Artim Bey, favorite equerry to the Viceroy. The tragic affair occurred yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, in an obscure hall of the town, and the body of Gobetti was hardly prostrate before the news was broadcast throughout Cairo, exciting a profound sensation. Both were well known in the highest circles as being dashing, cultivated young men, with a certain tendency to the "fast," and each had obtained the reputation of being in deadly hostility to the other.

Gobetti was about years of age, slight in figure, with a gentlemanly carriage and fine but not handsome face. Artim Bey, heavier, broader, and older, has long been in the service of the Viceroy as equerry to His Highness, and he is reputed to have an income of $50,000 a year and to be one of the richest men in Egypt.

It appears that during the last season Gobetti's brother, equerry to the Viceroy, was walking one day in the public park with women of bad repute, where he met the Prince. The fact being reported to the Viceroy, Gobetti was dismissed from the service. By using some influence he had at hand, he was restored, not to the service of the Prince, but to that of the Viceroy. The latter, however, never gave him any employment. The Count de Sala and other attachés of the Court in good standing declined to have any further associations with this Gobetti, brother of the deceased, and no one was louder or more persistent in his manners than Artim Bey. A feud, therefore, grew up between the Gobetti brothers on the one hand and Artim Bey on the other. Gobetti, the equerry, did not want to fight, but the deceased did, and began the practice of fencing in order to become an expert. Time worked on—Gobetti, the advocate, trying to find reasons for a quarrel. Four days ago the late adversaries met under the same roof, in the presence of some theatrical women from the French Theatre. Artim Bey declared to young Gobetti that he had been "indiscreet," whereupon Gobetti protested. Loud and angry words followed, when Gobetti, the best bred, declared that he desired no quarrel in presence of the ladies, but that he would go down stairs and wait for him (Artim Bey) twenty minutes for the purpose of slapping his face. Artim did not deem it advisable to put his face in that position; so young Gobetti remained twenty minutes with his hand inert.

The next morning I was lounging upon one of the divans in the vestibule of the "New Hotel," when Gobetti came in, and, addressing his friends in a loud voice, recounted what had happened, and said that he intended to slap Artim's face the first occasion that might arrive. I observed then from his manner that he was determined to have a duel, and that revenge for a real or fancied insult was his ultimatum. Subsequently the enemies met in front of the French Theatre, when Artim Bey, who was much more powerful than Gobetti, assaulted the deceased, and this, of course only sped the *finale*.

Correspondence, now in the possession of the Viceroy, was opened, and night before last it became notorious that an *affaire d'honneur* has been arranged. Intelligence reaching the Viceroy of the intended duel, he ordered the Egyptian police to stop it at all hazards and to arrest the equerry. By exterritorial jurisdiction the Government had no right to arrest Gobetti, consequently the Italian Consul Governor had his police in search of the advocate. Dogged by the authorities, the combatants, an an early hour yesterday morning, moved from the open ground they had selected, and finally were obliged to retire to a fencing hall near the El Dorado concert hall, in the heart of Cairo. Here the bloody work was done.

Each party was backed by two seconds, those of Artim being equerries of the courts, those of Gobetti Italians. A doctor of one of the Peninsular and Oriental boats was invited to be present to repair the butchery. He consented, but only upon condition that the duel should terminate with the first blood. Unless it should be conducted upon this principle he would withdraw after the first act. Thus, with four seconds and the doctor, the duel began, with foils unbuttoned. Though Gobetti had, by sending a challenge, given the challenged party a right to select the weapons, Gobetti's seconds insisted upon swords and Artim Bey's upon pistols. The point of swords was finally yielded to Gobetti, though he was in no way entitled to the choice. The reader, in forming any judgment upon the case, should remember this, for Gobetti had been practising for this very duel for weeks. The antagonists were thus armed with the deadliest weapon in the world—a foil without a button. This came about because no swords (rapiers) could be found in Cairo. Artim Bey was stripped to the waist, and Gobetti was nearly so. They came up at the call and went through the salute, neither, however, being good fencers, Artim being the worst of the two. Several passes were made by both, when Gobetti drew blood upon his antagonist's left breast. The doctor declared the duel finished; Artim declared himself ready to stop, even insisting upon it; Artim's seconds likewise said, "Over," but the seconds of Gobetti, and Gobetti himself, would listen to nothing but to go on.

Gobetti now followed up his adversary and wounded him three times in all, when he (Gobetti) fell under a disadvantage and was driven in a corner of the room. Struggling by rapid thrusts and wild movements to gain the centre of the room he rushed upon the firm guard of Artim Bey and the needle point of the foil passed through his heart, and Gobetti fell dead in his own blood.

In twenty minutes Cairo was crazy with excitement, and since that moment the duel has been the theme. Public opinion has been variable. At first Artim Bey was declared a willful assassin, though the facts acquit him of any murderous design. The Italian Consul General brought a charge of murder against him before the French Consul General, and will still push it. The Viceroy told General Sterling yesterday morning, that he had seen all the correspondence, and that the provocation that Artim had received was an extreme one to a soldier's sensibility, and that it had been an unfortunate affair. The Ministers say that such dueling does not belong to Egypt.

I learn this morning that the living principal and the seconds are to be sent to their own countries to be tried. The Viceroy can do nothing else than dismiss all concerned from his service.

AFRICAN DIAMONDS.

Return of a Diamond Hunter from the Fields of South Africa.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 13.

John C. Burns, a detective of Buffalo, New York, yesterday arrived here, accompanied by his brother, Mr. William Burns, who spent fourteen months in the diamond mines of South Africa. The gentlemen together called at the Central Police Station, where the unusual fire and brilliancy of a large solitaire diamond, worn by the younger, was remarked upon. Mr. Burns replied that, although not as large as others found by him, he thought it the purest in the lot. His hearers were naturally curious to learn where the diamonds were procured, and Mr. B. kindly furnished the particulars of his visit and the manner of working the mines. The diamonds were first discovered on the Fall River by the natives, but the Boors, or Hollanders, living in Africa, quickly turned their attention to it and left their farms to search for the jewels. The English and Americans flocked to the fields in large numbers, and there are at present about 30,000 people engaged in the search. The diamonds found in the neighborhood of the river were generally of a finer quality than those procured at the more newly discovered fields 100 or 150 miles inland, although nearly ten are found in the inland fields to one that is procured on the river bank.

Mr. Burns arrived at the river and was preparing to go to work, when he heard of the discovery of richer fields inland, and, after visiting two or three places, finally secured a claim and commenced operations. He employed from three to five men, mostly natives, all the time, and worked ten weeks without finding a single diamond. At the end of that time he discovered one weighing about half a carat, and the following day found one still smaller. Although almost disheartened by his continued ill-luck, he persevered, and was soon after rewarded by finding a stone weighing, in the rough, about ten carats. From that time he became unusually successful, and, after working to the end of the season, returned with a pocket full of the precious stones. Among the number was one which alone weighed over forty carats, and which he sold in London for $4,750. He afterward ascertained that, had he had it cut, polished, and set, and brought it to this country, he might have sold it for nearly double the amount.

Diamonds are occasionally, though not often, found on the surface of the earth. The soil is sandy, or covered by a layer of rather coarse gravel. The claims are staked out, and a tax of ten shillings a month paid the Government for the privilege of working them. After digging about four feet, the diamond-seeker usually finds a layer of lime, or something closely resembling it, which, when first exposed to the air, is as hard as rock, and Mr. Burns states that he and his men once worked three days to get through a vein of it. The vein is usually about three or four feet in thickness, but after being exposed to the air or the action of water, crumbles and is easily removed. Beneath it lies a bed of red gravel, from one to two feet in thickness, in which a majority of the diamonds are found; although some large and unusually fine ones are occasionally taken out of the soil below. Rubies, garnets, and a greenish stone closely resembling the emerald, are also found in profusion in the red gravel, but are valueless, from the fact that they appear to have been subjected to some intense heat, which has scorched and cracked them, so that although large ones are sometimes taken out they may be rolled between the hands and broken to pieces. The diamonds are neither incrusted with dirt nor surrounded by stone when found, as many persons appear to believe, but come out bright and clear as drops of water. Although they are, of course, rough and unpolished, they flash and glitter in the sunlight with all the brilliancy of a crystal. The best of order prevails in the settlements at the several diamond fields, and Mr. Burns states that, during the whole of his sojourn, he heard of but two robberies being committed, and in both instances the victims, when stupified by drink, were plundered of the diamonds in their pockets by the natives. The Boors are quiet and good citizens, respecting the laws of God and man, and keeping the Sabbath day holy. No work is done in the fields on that day, but religious services are held in large tents erected for that purpose. The natives are quiet and industrious, working diligently in the fields for rather small wages. The diamonds found by them are delivered to their employers, and never concealed, as the natives are unable to sell them. Any white man in a settlement who purchases a diamond of a native is expelled from the settlement after having his head shaved.

Mr. Burns says that but comparatively few of the diamond hunters are successful. Although many have made immense fortunes in the fields, any many others have made equally large amounts in buying jewels at the mines and disposing of them in London, the majority make little more than a living. He saw one boy who found a stone nearly as large as a small hickory nut, which he exchanged to a trader for eighteen oxen, a wagon, 200 sheep, and two hundred pounds in money. The trader refused to tell what he afterward got for the diamond, but it was probably several hundred thousand dollars.

Another young fellow found a diamond weighing in the rough over 150 carats, which he sold for a comparatively small price. The jewel was afterwards sent to London, where it brought £160,000. The stone was nearly perfect in shape, of unusual brilliancy, and pure white.

Mr. Burns' expenses, including his passage going and returning, the wages of his men and the cost of living, amounted to but $100 a month, or $1,400 for the entire time he was absent. He returned in comfortable circumstances. He is apparently 28 or 29 years of age.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TRAGEDY.

A Woman Accessory to Two Murders for the Sake of Marrying the Murderer—His Confession.

St. John's, N. F., (January).

The murder of the old man Garret Sears and his sister, Mrs. Gehan, by the husband of the latter, still continues to create universal horror among the law-abiding people of Newfoundland. Many weeks had passed since the body of Mrs. Gehan was found on the old Spaniard's Bay road, and the crime was still shrouded in mystery. Then the body of the missing man, Sears, was discovered by the Chief of Police in a heap of ordure near the murderer's house, and then suspicion was fixed on Gehan and his guilty paramour, Johanna Hamilton, who were duly arrested. Gehan strongly asserted his innocence and was upheld in his professions by his accomplice. On the ground of indisputable circumstantial evidence, the murderer and Johanna Hamilton were conveyed from Harbor Grace in charge of the Chief of Police to the Penitentiary at St. John's. There the terrors of prison life extracted from the girl Hamilton a full confession of the murders committed by the hands of Patrick Gehan, and fully witnessed and connived at by herself. She said that on the morning of the 20th of November, Garrett Sears, Patrick Gehan, Mrs. Gehan, han, and witness sat together at breakfast in Gehan's house. During the meal Gehan betrayed an uncommon surliness of disposition, and seemed disposed to avail himself of the least opportunity to vent his passion on somebody. After patiently listening to many untoward remarks passed by Gehan, the old man, Sears, at last undertook to reprimand him. Gehan then left the room and shortly returned with a pistol, which, without uttering a word, he aimed and fired at old Sears, inflicting a mortal wound in the brain. Old Sears fell backward, exclaiming "Holy Savior, have mercy on me!" While prostrate on the floor, and gasping and moaning in his death throes, the old man received eight or ten violent blows of a mattock which Gehan seized in order to despatch his victim. The blows occasioned the revolting appearance of the murdered man's skull, which was recently described by your correspondent. In the meantime Gehan's wife had fled to her bedroom, where she fell into a swoon. After the completion of his first bloody work, the murderer followed her into the bedroom, and before she had recovered from her fit he removed a feather bed and threw it over her, pressing upon it tightly, in order to smother her.

In consequence of the woman's sudden illness, suffocation was not long delayed. Fearing that she might again breathe, the murderer gave her a heavy blow with the mattock on the back of the skull. In the dead of night the mangled corpse of old Sears was carried to the manure heap and buried there. The witness, Johanna Hamilton, assisted in this work. Then Gehan proposed to bring the corpse of his wife "away up the Spaniard's Bay Road," and leave it there, so that people might say that some accident had befallen her. The body of Mrs. Gehan was accordingly borne to a lonesome spot on the Spaniard's Bay road, and there disposed of successfully, as the murderers hoped. This part of the girl's confession exactly coincides with Detective Foley's first theory, that the woman must have been killed in Gehan's house, for several reasons, viz: The clothes upon the woman's corpse were of a fashion in which no woman would be found at that distance from her house; finally, that the Spanish Bay road had been muddy for many days, and the boots upon the dead woman's feet were perfectly free from any soil, and the soles had that peculiar gloss acquired by boots which have not been used outside of doors for a considerable time.

The above is a substantial synopsis of Johanna Hamilton's confession. But the most interesting question which now absorbs the morbid curiosity of the people is the nature of the intimacy which existed between the murderer and his frail accomplice.

She is a woman of only 25 years, possessing a queenly figure and a countenance of severe beauty, without womanly grace. In her prison life she affects that stolid indifference to sympathy which has characterized so many historical heroines of crime. She has permitted several Sisters of Charity to visit and bestow upon her wretched soul their gentle consolations. Though many hours she sits almost immovable, with her arms resting on the pillow of her rude pallet and her hand buried in her rich black hair. She often refuses the food offered her, through the Matron and other female attendants of the Penitentiary show her much tenderness; for she has fallen to a condition in which they had never before seen one of their own sex in this country. She rarely speaks more than "Yes" or "No," and her sleep is short and fitful. It would be almost "hoping against hope," to think that this unfortunate girl will not share the same fate with him to become whose mistress she steeped her hands in blood that would never have been shed without her acquiescence. That the murderer Gehan will swing from the gallows tree there is no doubt, if the extreme penalty of British law is ever practicable in Newfoundland.

Gehan is a stalwart, elderly man, who has been for many years engaged as a Labrador fisherman. In prison his disposition is generally morose and querulous. For certain reason the Chief of Police desisted until yesterday to inform him that Johanna Hamilton had made a full confession of the murder of his wife and old Garret Sears. Before hearing this fatal news Gehan had maintained a firm confidence in the safety of his case for want of evidence, whenever pressed by the Chief of Police to give some definite explanation of very intricate circumstances connected with the dead bodies and Gehan's house and himself and the girl Hamilton. But on learning that the woman for whose love he had committed the murder of his wife and brother-in-law had given him into the hands of the hangman, he literally trembled with revenge, and stood transfixed like some graphic statue of despair as the Chief reiterated the terrible facts of the two-fold homicide. After his long, harrowing silence he yelled: "She is mad! She was always mad, and must have done it all herself. I know what women are when they get into a scrape. They lie damnably to save themselves."

PISCICULTURE.

Spawning and Raising of Brook-Trout in Lake Water.

From the Cleveland Leader.

A year ago last December, Mr. Wm. Yapp, a resident of this city, and a gentleman of much practical knowledge of the habits and culture of fish, procured a few spawn from Mr. Seth Green, Fish Commissioner for the State of New York, which came by express in a tin box filled with aquatic plants, in which the fecundated eggs were carefully packed. This small box was closely covered and placed in a quart tin pail between layers of dampened sawdust. The transportation of fish-eggs is so difficult, owing to the delicacy of the spawn, that the greatest care is essential to preserve their vitality. These eggs, which numbered nearly a thousand, were carefully strewn about a trough measuring sixteen feet long by one wide. The bottom of this was covered with sand and paved with lake pebbles of the size of a hen's egg. The water in the trough was kept constantly changing, being drawn directly from the water-pipes which distribute the aqueous formation of Erie about the city. In six weeks from this time the development of the spawn was so apparant that the fish were visible. No food was given the young fry for five or six weeks, they being supplied by means provided by nature, their nourishment coming directly from the egg, from which they do not break connection until forty-five days after their incubation. The attachment in this case, as in all kinds, is on the belly, just back of the head, and the fish moves nervously about or lies perfectly still beneath the shelter of a large stone, with which the trough is always plenteously supplied. To those interested in the science of nature there could not be a more entertaining or instructive study than is had in the observation of the process of incubation by the aid of a microscope. The transparency of the tissues which combine to form the fish are convenient to afford a clear view of the circulation; the corpuscles of blood being shown, if sufficiently magnified, not only in the minute veins and arteries, but in both cavities of the heart.

As the fishes developed the capacity of the trough was increased and accommodated to their demands with all the care that artificial means could afford. In the hot days of summer, when the water, in its circulation through miles of pipe imbedded in soil but a few feet below a sun-baked surface, became unnaturally warm, Mr. Yapp found his pets to be dying off rapidly, and of course his ingenuity was taxed to remedy the evil, which was daily bringing him disaster. He tried various methods, one being to pass the water through a coil of leaden pipe embedded in ice. This, however, was wholly inadequate to keep the temperature of the water sufficiently low; and as a last resort the amateur contrived a means of emptying the water of a capacious well into his troughs at intervals, thus affording the fish their natural kind of water, and that at a more salutary temperature.

Out of the thousand spawn Mr. Yapp received about seven hundred fish. The fish are now about nine months old, and some of them measure six and a half inches. This is an extraordinary size for so small a fry. Mr. Yapp has constructed a convenient building in the rear of his house, No. 106 Brownell street, in which are his vats and troughs, and which he uses for the especial purpose of his fish culture. During these cold months he has little trouble with them, feeding them nothing but boiled liver, shaved fine, and this regularly twice a day. They are ravenous creatures, and when their food is thrown in to them they rush savagely after it, even jumping at times far out of the water to catch a nibble to satisfy what appears to be in them a "gnawing appetite."

Stokes in His Cell.

New York (Jan. 15) Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

I visited Mr. Stokes and was allowed to enter his cell the other day. A great many of the stories about his place of confinement and what he says about the trial are made up. He has held no interviews with any gentlemen of the press, and is not allowed to state anything connected with the Fisk difficulties. His counsel have bound him by an oath not to speak to any one on the matter. They threaten to throw up his case if he breaks his word. His cell is as uncomfortable and prison-like as his worst enemy could desire. It is very small, admitting only a chair. The stories of the elegant furniture, black walnut bedstead, lace drapery and sumptuous arrangements are all fictions. It is a common cell of the old prison stamp. A cheap, coarse paper has been put upon the walls to keep away the vermin. An old ragged drugget, that has done service for fifty prisoners, covers a part of the stone floor. A narrow, iron bedstead of the most common stamp, with bedclothes that would be none too good for a sailor's bunk, a pine light-stand and a camp-stool compose the furniture. A few rough shelves, put up by the jailor, evidently with a hatchet and hammer, with nails in the walls for clothes, complete the adornment. A gash in the wall near the ceiling lets in light, but no ventilation. Besides the grated door, there is a close iron door, and this has to be shut to secure any privacy. The gaping crowd surge round the platform on the outside and gaze at the inmates in their cells. Stokes leaves his cell once a day and goes down stairs into a room, where he holds conference with his counsel for about a quarter of an hour. The stories about his separation from his family are not true. His wife, who belongs to a wealthy family, has been travelling in Europe. She was attended to the vessel by her husband when she sailed for her trip. All his neighbors speak of his affection for his little girl. Just before she sailed with her mother for Europe, some persons tried to detain her from going home. "I can't stay," the little girl said; "I must run home and get my papa's shaving-cup. He can't shave without me." Stokes feels bitterly and deeply his degradation. The terms assassin and murderer gall him to the quick. He is satisfied that when his story is told, public sympathy will be with him. The line of defence is a very strong one, and the betting on the street is 60 to 40 that the jury will disagree or acquit.

Elopement—Married Runaways from Aurora, Ill., to Omaha.

From the Omaha Bee, Jan. 13.

On Wednesday last a man apparently about 30 years of age, accompanied by a woman who looked much younger, arrived in the city and inquired for board. They were directed to a hotel near the corner of Ninth and Jackson streets,—the Howard House,—but there being no accommodation for them there, they went to a private boarding-house not far distant, and there gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. This morning a woman named Mrs. S. B. Crogan made her appearance and claimed the man Wilson as her lawful husband. A scene was the result, from which it was learned that Wilson *alias* Crogan, or Crogan *alias* Wilson, was a married man, living in the town of Aurora, Illinois. His pretended wife was Mrs. Martin, the wife of a well-to-do carpenter of the same place, and the mother of three children. The two had eloped together about a week ago, and supposing themselves free from pursuit had stopped here. Crogan had made arrangements to go to work on the bridge, when his wife overtook him. She had been left with very little money by her faithless husband, but the neighbors made up a purse of considerable amount which was given her to follow him up and exact some kind of a compromise. Morton says he don't care a cent what becomes of the mother of his children, for, if she thinks more of another man than she does of him, why she can take the other man and let him go. Crogan finally compromised matters, by casting off Mrs. Martin and taking back his original wife, and the two have made arrangements to settle here and go to house-keeping on Henry street.

General Garfield on Woman Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1872.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Suffrage Convention, Lincoln Hall, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR MADAM: In answer to your letter of to-day, inviting me to address the Suffrage Convention now in session in this city, I beg leave to say that, while I heartily sympathize with all efforts that will elevate women and better their condition, I do not believe that suffrage will accomplish that result.

Had I no other reason for this opinion, the recent tendencies of the suffrage movement in this country would confirm me in the correctness of my conclusion.

I, therefore, respectfully decline your invitation. Very respectfully, yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

SILKS.

It was a bold movement for HAMLIN, HALE & CO. to make such fearful reductions in the price of their immense Silk stock directly in the face of an advance in prices both in PARIS AND NEW YORK. Their customers, however, appreciate these extraordinary bargains. Buyers from every part of CHICAGO have thronged their store, 328 West Madison-st., and their sales of Silks have been unprecedented in this city. Their $1.50 Silks attract especial attention, and hundreds of dresses have been sold. Additional salesmen have been employed and customers will receive prompt attention at 328 West Madison st.

FARMING LANDS.

Cheap Farms, Free Homes! ON THE LINE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. A LAND GRANT OF 12,000,000 ACRES OF THE Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America. 3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the Road, in the State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or long credit. These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States. Prices Range from $2 to $10 per Acre. HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS. 2,500,000 Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY. SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR ARE ENTITLED TO A FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES, Within Railroad limits, equal to a Direct Bounty of $400. Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co., OMAHA, NEB.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The American Tune Book. Scarcely affected by the issue of new books, however well made or popular, this great, choice, eclectic COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC. BY 500 EDITORS. Holds on its even way, selling largely, and pleasing all. How could it be otherwise, since its thousand tunes, pieces, and anthems include the best music, taken from the best books of the century. Price, $1.50.

Beautiful Song! OVER THE SILVER RIVER. Catlin. 40c.

MASON & HOADLEY'S **New System for Beginners!** A few months trial enables us to speak with confidence of the success of this fine work, which is to have a great sale. It is full of well arranged and easily progressive tunes and exercises with abundant picture illustrations, and very plain directions. Price, $3.00.

Very popular piano piece! THE SHEPHERD BOY. Wilson. 40c.

The above books and pieces, sent, post free, on receipt of retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fire and Burglar-Proof **SAFES,** Vault Doors & Bank Vaults. HERRING & CO. FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE. THE GREAT **Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.** Have established a tea store at 114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily. All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

WANTED.

STORE WANTED. West of WELLS-ST. and between LAKE and MADISON STS. For a good plain store a permanent tenant may be had. Call on or address LEATHER, 407 West Lake-st.

WANTED. Three first class salesmen for a large Boot and Shoe Jobbing House. A No. 1 men who are acquainted with the trade can find permanent and well paying positions. Address M, 172 Michigan-av.

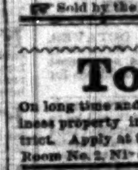
SOAPS.

ESTABLISHED 1839. **JAMES S. KIRK & CO.'S STANDARD SOAPS,** IN THE MARKET. SAVON IMPERIAL (only genuine). STANDARD. WHITE RUSSIAN. GERMAN MOTTLED. Sold by the Wholesale Trade everywhere.

TO LEASE.

To Lease, On long time and favorable terms, very desirable business property in different parts of the burned district. Apply at the office of Estate of P. F. W. Peck, Room No. 2, Nixon's Building.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD **SCALES,** Of All Sizes. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

BANKING.

J. M. ADSIT, Banker, REMOVED TO 126 Wabash-av., cor. Congress-st. A general banking business transacted.

SHIRTS.

SHIRT FACTORY, ORDER BOOKS SAVED. JOHN H. O'BRIEN, 636 Wabash-av. Send for directions for self-measurement.

DRY GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. Field, Leiter & Co. Call attention to their extensive assortment of Satin Damasks, Brocatelles, Cotelines, Silk Terrys, Reps, Elegant Tapestry Table Covers, Piano Covers, Latest Designs in Lambrequins, Pier Glasses, and Cornices, Tamboured Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Vestibule Laces, Shades, and Shade Hollands, and to their Bedding Department, embracing Mattresses, Pillows, Feathers, Spring Beds, Comfortables, Sheets and Pillow Slips, &c., &c., all at uniformly low prices. STATE & TWENTIETH-STS.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE. The undersigned is authorized, by WM. C. RALSTON, to buy claims against the PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., of San Francisco, and for a short time can be found at No. 472 Wabash-av., Room 4, up stairs. CHAS. A. LATON. Jan. 21, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE CO., 334 West Monroe-st., CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1872. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic LIFE Insurance Company will be held at its office, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. Yours, truly, JOHN V. FARWELL, President.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO. All policy-holders favoring effective steps to collect from this Company, are requested to attend the adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, Jan. 20, at 7:30 p. m., to 70 West Lake-st., and hear the report of their Committee, and bring their policies, and be fully prepared for business.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN. Office, No. 30 West Madison-st., 2d floor, Chicago. All persons having claims for loss or unearned premium against this Company, who have or are willing to accept the terms of compromise proposed by the Company, are requested to immediately present their claims for payment to the undersigned. ROBERT E. DAY.

LUMBERMAN'S INSURANCE CO., OF CHICAGO. By the authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, I hereby call upon all parties owing it for loans, or otherwise, to make immediate payment of the same to me at the office of the Company, 306 West Monroe-st. T. C. HOAG, President. Chicago, Jan. 17, 1872.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES WANTED. Will pay the highest market price. Also claims against all other insolvent companies. WILSON & SHORES, 123 West Washington-st., Room 1.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY. I continue to buy the claims of those who settled at 25 cents, also the scrip. E. D. STILES, 534 Wabash-av.

LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE CO. Certificates and adjusted claims wanted for cash by SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

State Insurance Co. We will pay for policies, now, all that the assets will realize in the bankrupt court at the end of a year. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

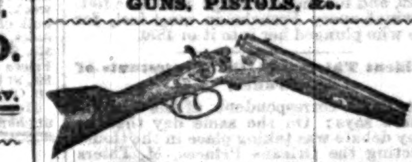
Wanted, to Buy Certificates of indebtedness of Republic Insurance Company. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

Republic Ins. Co. Adjusted certificates bought at highest rates. D. K. TENNEY, 484 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE. Policy-holders in SANGAMO, of Springfield, please call. TENNEY, McCLELLAN & TENNEY, 484 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY'S NOTES BOUGHT FOR CASH. A. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.



GUNS, RIFLES, Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle, Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse traps. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech loader. All orders for goods in (or out of) our line shall have prompt attention. E. E. EATON, 734 State-st., Formerly Eaton & Abbey, 101 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONE FOR SALE. Several cords of Building Stone, suitable for foundation walls, can be had of CARTER, at the Tribune Building, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts. The stone can be seen on the rear of the lot No. 76 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH **Dock Property,** Having railroad tracks connecting with all railroads in the city, to lease at $6 per foot and ordinary taxes. For sale at $150 per foot, exclusive of railroad track. E. G. MASON, Secretary South Branch Dock Co., 538 Wabash-av., first floor, end of hall.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT **Tribune Office,** 15 South Canal-st.

Second-Hand Lithograph Presses. Clare & Emerson, Worcester, Mass., have four second-hand lithograph presses for sale, all in good condition. For further particulars, address the above parties.

TABLE SAUCE.

HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE, The Best Sauce and Relish made in any part of the world, FOR FAMILY USE. To be had of all first-class grocers.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REMOVAL. JULIUS BAUER & CO. Now 270 and 614 Michigan-av., will open their new and spacious warerooms, Nos. 390, 392, 394 and 396 WABASH-AV., near Hubbard-court, on or about the 25th inst., with a new and complete stock of the celebrated WM. KNABE & CO. AND J. Bauer & Co. and other **PIANO FORTES** J. Bauer & Co.'s Improved Organs and Melodeons, GERMAN ACCORDEONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, FLUTES, BAND INSTRUMENTS, PAGANINI STRINGS, And every kind of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. JULIUS BAUER & CO., NOW 270 & 614 Michigan-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. BROWN & PRIOR Will occupy New and Elegant Parlors at 441 WABASH-AV., CORNER PECK-COURT, On Thursday, Jan. 11. All Winter Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves, AT COST, for the next thirty days. Please call and examine. WABASH-AV. AND PECK-COURT.

WALKER, DEXTER & SMITH HAVE REMOVED THEIR LAW OFFICE To No. 562 Wabash-av.

The Office of the **CHICAGO BUILDING SOCIETY** Removed to Room 12 Central Union Block, Madison-st., near the bridge.

The Peshtigo Company Have removed from office of Mears, Bates & Co., to their new office on North Pier, their old location.

MACHINERY.

Buckeye Engines, Armstrong Heaters, Boiler Feeders, Force Pumps, Fire Pumps, Hoisting Engines, AND Mill Machinery. For sale by J. FARGUSSON, 56 S. Canal-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY, (Established in 1840.) SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr., 812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st., PHILADELPHIA. Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors, 99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago. Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., 142, 144 and 146 Fulton-st., Distillers of the celebrated Imperial Gin, Anchor Rye, Boyd's Bourbon, and Dealers in Fine Kentucky Whiskies.

COAL.

Cheap Coal. We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price. ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st. Branch Offices—772 South Clark-st., 115 West Washington-st., 116 Twenty-second-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CAUTION. All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating a certain note made by Chas. L. Webster, Dec. 22 or 23, 1871, for $265, payable to order of C. N. Holden, endorsed by himself. Reason, on account of said endorsement having been fraudulently obtained. I will not pay or be responsible for said note. Chicago, Jan. 17, 1872. C. A. STAPLES.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS On the North Side are respectfully requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at 367 Division-st. Object, to form a Branch Union. GEORGE SCHINDLER, Secretary.

NOTICE. Those parties having basements to clean out can have it done on short notice by addressing A. P. N. SKINNER, 33 North Morgan-st.

North Side Merchants' Police. LUDWIG BROS. & BOSKOPF have resumed the above business and can be found at the office of Kasuer Brothers, 190 North Clark-st.

IMPORTANT TO **BRICKMAKERS!** Persons desiring to purchase land suitable for brickyards, can obtain a splendid chance at a railroad station where can be found a bed of the purest clay with sand; also one by and any quantity of good wood cheap, only 50 miles from the Court House in Chicago, and on one of the principal railroads centering there. Apply, personally or by letter, to H. R. McDONALD, Furnessville, Ind.

CORRUGATED IRON. Shutters, doors, partitions, Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding, iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO. Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

TO PUBLISHERS. The undersigned have facilities for doing a large amount of newspaper presswork at very low rates, [illegible] CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, [illegible]

BUILDING.

BUILDING. We are prepared to take contracts for building; would prefer large jobs. Would give credit for a large portion of the amount for a term of years. Satisfactory references given. Address, with particulars, S. H. ADAMS, Tremont House.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A FULL STOCK OF **PAPER HANGINGS** AND **Window Shades.** 176 WEST MADISON-ST. ALEX. DRAKE.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE. Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe. **MARIETTA RAVEL!** And the people's favorite company in [illegible] WILD CAT, OR MARRIAGE BY MOONLIGHT. To conclude with the glorious farce of WHO'S WHO! Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted-st., near Madison. C. R. GARDINER ... Manager. FRANK LAWLOR ... Director of Amusements. Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday Matinee, by universal desire, PROGRESS, With Mr. Chas. Wyndham, John Parselle, and Miss Jane Reynolds in the cast. Friday evening, benefit of J. H. FITZPATRICK. Monday evening, Jan. 22, first appearance this season of the eminently successful eccentric comedian, Mr. ROBERT McWADE, in his wonderful impersonation of RIP VAN WINKLE.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE, COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF THE GREAT **Manning's Minstrels!** This Afternoon and Evening. Monday—The LINGARDS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church. **"Sherman's March to the Sea."** The Greatest Military Lecture by the Greatest Military Lecturer, MONDAY EVENING, 22D INST. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 234 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 673 Wabash-av., and Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 316 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE, COMBINATION OF BRILLIANT ARTISTS. ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS. The most sparkling and thoroughly enjoyable entertainment in the city. An entire change of programme. New songs, New ballads, New acts. Arlington's songs and banjo solos. Soirée de Magique. Obeying Orders. American Tourists in France in 1870. Every evening and Saturday matinee.

A. T. SHERMAN & CO.'S MAMMOTH **FIREOPTICON!** Grand opening night at Bethany Mission Chapel, corner Peoria and West Jackson sts., MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 22 and 23, 1872. Grandest work of art ever before the public. Chicago as it was, in ruins, and as it is. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; begins at 8, precisely.

CENTRAL HALL, Corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. Grand opening, for a short season only, Monday evening, Jan. 22, 1872. MANNING'S MINSTRELS in their recherche entertainments. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Box office open from 9 to 4.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. Household Goods, Blankets, Carpets, Hardware, Table Cutlery, Glassware, &c.; 5 New Leather-Top Buggies, 2 Open Buggies, 2 Democrat Wagons, 5 New Cutters, &c., AT AUCTION, At the Red Front Salesrooms, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 20. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, Hosiery, Gloves, Knit Goods, Yankee Notions, Pocket Cutlery, etc., To be sold AT AUCTION On TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 23, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

400 CASES **Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Alaskas, &c.** To be sold AT AUCTION On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, WOOLLENS, &C. To be sold AT AUCTION On THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 25, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. H. PIKE. 751 West Lake-st. AUCTION SALE EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., OF **FURNITURE,** CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, Glassware and General HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Also at Private Sale during the week at Auction Prices. J. H. PIKE, formerly 35 East Randolph-st., at present located at 751 West Lake-st., is prepared to do all kinds of repairing, packing and shipping of Furniture, Mattresses of all kinds made to order, Hair Mattresses renovated, Husk Beds filled. All kinds of Furniture and General Household Goods sold on commission, private sale and auction. Also Manufacturers' Agent for the best Spring Beds in the country. Auction Sales at Private Residences attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. PIKE, Agent and Auctioneer.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av. REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF **Household Furniture,** Parlor, Library, Chamber, Diningroom, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, 15 Crates Crockery, in open lots, On Saturday, Jan. 20, at 9½ o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 12, 1872. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock m., Feb. 12, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the year commencing April first (1st), 1872, and ending March thirty-first (31st), 1873, on the following route: ROUTE NO. TWO (2). From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and its branches, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, as may, during the continuance of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas, and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and in such portions of the Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97 degrees; also from any intermediate points on the route above mentioned, to the posts and places above mentioned; the proposals for shipments from points on the Kansas Pacific Railway to be made separately from those for shipments from the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first (1), 1872. The weight to be transported will not exceed, in the aggregate, [illegible] pounds. Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2,000 (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable unconditionally to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement. Said sum to be forfeited to the United States, in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to enter into such contract. The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route. The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved. The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first (1st) day of April, 1872, and must have a place of business (or agency) at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route. Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks and blanks for proposals can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, N. M. By authority of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. L. C. EASTON, Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen'l U. S. A., C. Q. M. Dept. of the Mo.

THE TRUSTEES Of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will receive proposals for lease of their lot, 80 feet front, with debris thereon, on Wabash-av., between VanBuren and Congress-sts., for a term of twenty years, or for the sale of debris or lot. Proposals must be made in writing to H. M. CURTISS, 107 East Twelfth-st. between this date and Feb. 1, 1872.

EYE AND EAR.

EYE AND EAR. DR. HENRY OLIN, an Oculist and Aurist of great experience, thoroughly skilled as a specialist in diseases of the EYE, EAR AND THROAT, has all the modern appliances for the relief of the deaf and blind. Sufferers from these diseases will find an opportunity for getting cured of their long-tried maladies, by timely application to him. The largest stock of artificial eyes in the West. Rooms 240 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

EUREKA MACHINE TWIST.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY. **THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,** 50 and 100 yards spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market. [illegible] BUTTON-HOLE TWIST IN 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers. SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO., 221 Wabash-av., Chicago.

STEAM DYE HOUSE.

Boston Fancy Steam Dye House. AUGUST SCHWARTZ, at the old place, 63 Illinois st., has reopened, with all new machinery, and ready to do all work in first-class style, as before the fire. Would be pleased to see his old patrons, as all others wanting work done in his line.

HOW WAS HE WOUNDED?

A Man Claims to Have Been Shot in a Gambling House.

The Knights of the Chip Say He Discharged the Pistol Himself.

About half-past 10 o'clock last evening a gentleman called at the Madison Street Police Station, and stated that a friend of his, J. W. Worth who boards at No. 269 West Monroe street, had been shot in a gambling house and dangerously wounded. This was all he knew, beyond the fact that the "faro bank" was said to be located at No. 73 West Randolph street. A policeman was at once sent to the residence of Worth, with instructions to learn everything possible about the shooting, and get a description of the parties concerned in the affray. The first knowledge any one had of Worth's being wounded was obtained by his wife. She had been to church, and on reaching home, found her husband lying in bed, his face covered with blood. She asked him what was the matter, but he was very weak, and his answers were disconnected and almost inaudible. She learned, after considerable questioning, that he had been in a gambling saloon, and, after losing some money, had been shot by the dealer. He was confused when asked for the location of the house, saying he thought it was 73 Randolph street. This information was imparted to the gentleman mentioned, with a request that he report the case to the police authorities, and have the matter inquired into. As soon as Worth's wife found that there were several gashes in his head, and learned that there were two bullets in his body, she sent a servant for a physician. Dr. Bridges and another doctor soon arrived, and examined the wounds. There are three long and deep gashes in the scalp, and a bullet hole in each hip. The patient was placed under the influence of morphine, and an effort made to find the bullets. The probes, however, failed to discover their whereabouts. Both the physicians consider the condition of Worth critical. As he was not able to converse about the shooting, his statement in regard to the cause of it, could not be obtained.

An officer was also detailed to visit the gambling saloon, and capture the fellow who had fired the pistol. No. 73 Randolph street is a one-story building, occupied by a wheelright, there being no accommodations for Knights of the Chips. The policeman thought that the house of Al. Smith and John Dowling, No. 73 West Madison street, must be the place, and thither he went. The door was locked, but upon inquiry, he learned that this was the establishment in which the affray occurred. The saloon-keeper next door stated that he was standing on the sidewalk talking to one of the proprietors of the gambling-house about half-past 9 o'clock, when a man came tumbling head over heels down the stairs, landing in the centre of the sidewalk. He had previously heard that there had been a rumpus in the rooms, and asked the proprietor what it amounted to. The man said that that "That fellow (pointing to the prostrate individual) drew a pistol up stairs, with the intention of shooting some one, and shot himself." The man remained on the sidewalk but a moment or two, getting up and walking off toward Jefferson street. Worth, it seems, went directly to his home, notwithstanding his wounds, and got into bed without assistance.

Several persons who were in the saloon at the time the shooting took place stated that Worth won about $150, and some one commenced "kidding" him. He was under the influence of liquor, and drew a revolver, as they supposed with the intention of shooting one of those playing; but it went off before he took aim. They did not think the ball struck him, as he said nothing. Two or three of the gamblers got up and, the door having been opened, showed him into the hallway at the head of the stairs. Directly after the door was closed, they heard the report of a pistol, and upon opening it again, Worth said, "I shot myself," and attempted to re-enter the room. One of the gamblers, shoved him back, and, as he still had the pistol in his hand, fearing that he would be shot, struck him on the head with a chair. Worth staggered, and fell down the flight of steps, landing on the sidewalk as stated.

The police were "investigating" the case up to an early hour this morning, but had been unable to form a conclusion as to how or by whom Worth was shot. They couldn't find any one who was in the place at the time, and consequently did not arrest anyone. To-day they may learn something definite, and unravel the "mysterious affray."

RAILROADS.

The grading of the St. Joseph & Denver Road is completed, ready for the iron, to the 160th mile-post west of Elwood.

—The mileage added to the railroad system of the country in 1871 was 6,983 miles. This gives us 60,382 miles on Jan. 1,—an increase of 13 per cent for the year.

—Charle A. Tinker, for many years Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Washington, D. C., has accepted the position of Train-Despatcher of the Vermont Central Railroad.

—The Ottawa (Ont.) *Times* prophesies the early building of the Montreal & Ottawa Junction Railway. The survey has been made, and there have been found to be no engineering difficulties to contend with.

—The Rio Grande Railroad, from Point Isabel, Tex., at the mouth of the river, up to Brownsville, a distance of of about twenty-five miles, is nearly completed.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad combination is negotiating for a large amount of real estate at Harlem, near Kansas City, Mo., for shops and yards for the North Missouri Railroad.

—This week two corps of engineers will take the field for the purpose of locating the Virginia & Kentucky Road. One will begin at Bristol. The other will proceed to Cumberland Gap and locate the tunnel through there. This tunnel will be 4,300 feet in length, and work on it will be commenced at once, in four different places. From that point the engineers will return to Clinch River—thirty-five miles from Bristol—and proceed with locating the line until they meet the party from Bristol. The section from Bristol to Clinch River will be let early in the spring.

—Of the Warren & Venango Railroad project, the Warren (Pa.) *Mail* says: "This road, which, when finished, is to give Titusville another outlet both east and west to the lake, is being pushed with all the vigor that means can command, by Messrs Smith & Newton, with Commodore Vanderbilt for a backer. Three surveying parties are now at work, and at least 500 men are engaged in grading the track, and this number will be increased as fast as the engineers can prepare the line. The expense will be within $2,000,000, while the Oil Creek Road is compelled to pay 7 per cent interest on bonds and stock covered by $11,000,000. The maximum grade ascending north will be 26 feet, enabling the Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburgh Railroad to haul over the Warren & Venango Railroad thirty oil cars with the same power that the Oil Creek Road can haul ten cars to Corry."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Mary A. Frost, of Kansas City, recently deceased, provided for the erection of an orphan asylum and an opera house—the latter to cost not less than $100,000,—and left building lots to two former slaves.

—Among recent deaths of prominent persons are those of the Rev. H. P. Bogue, of Buffalo, N. Y.; John Gould, of Cleveland, O.; the Rev. J. B. Clark, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Alexander Lorman, of Baltimore.

—The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, of Jan. 17, gravely announces: "Died in Chicago, very suddenly, on Monday, Mrs. George Wood, known to histrionic fame as Eliza Logan. She was the wife of Wood, the noted Chicago Museum manager, and sister of the fair Olive."

—Catherine Scully, a well-known lady in Dubuque, died on Sunday last. She was known among the lawyers and in the courts as the "woman in black"—habiliments which she wore since the death of her brother some few years ago. She was continuously in litigation of some kind, to defend her property from "sharks," as she termed the lawyers and courts.

—Colonel Stone, of Marietta, O., one of the first settlers of that State, occupied a seat on the bench beside Judge Swing, in the United States Court at Cincinnati, on Tuesday. At the time of his settlement in the State, he and his brother are said to have been the only white men living on the river between Wheeling, Va., and Vincennes, Ind. His second wife, now living, is a granddaughter of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame.

—A suit has been brought against the Rev. Dr. Scudder, of Hartford, by W. E. Clark. The latter brings suit to recover a building on the Methodist camp ground in Martha's Vineyard. Dr. Scudder built a house on one of the lots owned by the Methodist association, which Mr. Clark paid for. It cost about $500. Dr. Scudder claims that Mr. Clark presented him with the money. The building stands on leased land, and Mr. Clark cannot sue for the fee or title, and he brings his claims for the amount of the rent.

—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "Mr. Theophilus C. Callicot, formerly of this city, and now editor of the Albany *Times*, was the recipient of a testimonial on the 9th inst., from leading citizens of Albany, of which the papers of the city give reports, showing it to have been participated in by Mayor Thatcher, ex-State Senator H. R. Pierson, formerly of Brooklyn, ex-State Senator Banks, Mr. Amos Pillsbury, the celebrated Penitentiary Governor, and many others of the best known people in Albany. The testimonial consisted of a service of silver plate, and was tendered 'as a mark of the esteem in which Mr. Callicot is held by the people of Albany.'"

—The Huntingdon (Tenn.) *Republican* says that William B. Shayer, who resides in that vicinity, is perhaps the largest man in Tennessee. He is now 60 years of age, and has resided in Carroll County since his boyhood. For his age and size he is sprightly and active. His health his robust and his intellect vigorous. According to accurate measurements, taken a few days since, he measures around the wrist eight and one-half inches; around the arm eighteen inches; around the calf of the leg nineteen inches; around the knee joint twenty-three inches; around the thigh, midway above the knee, thirty-three inches; around the chest five feet, and around the waist six feet. His height is six feet five and one-half inches.

—The coal business belonging to Mr. J. N. Collins, of Louisville,—who is now helpless from retracted illness,—is conducted with rare business tact by his youngest daughter, Emma, of whom the *Commercial* says: "Of course she will realize more from this occupation than from any other in which she could be engaged. The coal dealers of this city have been very kind to this worthy lady, aiding her in her undertaking in every honorable way. A short time ago the lady, to raise money, had a gold watch belonging to her family put up at raffle, the chances on which were taken principally by coal dealers. Mr. Isaac Cromie and Mr. S. W. Cloyd, each threw forty-two; they decided the matter by presenting the watch to the lady, who had found it necessary to thus dispose of it."

—Mark Twain and Olive Logan Sykes have this week been hovering in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The former has been unfortunate in missing railroad connections, and was on Monday forwarded by a railroad official, on a special engine, from Lock Haven to Tyrone. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says that from the fact that Mrs. Eliza Logan Wood, the sister of Mrs. Olive Logan Sykes, was lying a corpse in New York city, it was not the general expectation that "Miss Olive Logan" would appear upon the stage at Library Hall last night, and discourse on "Nice Young Men." The lady did, however, to a fair audience. The lecturess tripped on the stage with as pretty a smile as one would want to see, and taking her position behind the desk, proceeded to dilate upon her subject.

—A story of James H. Beard, the artist, illustrating his quickness of repartee, is located at the old Broadway House, in Cincinnati, where the better class of gentlemen were wont to congregate. It seems that upon one occasion the Broadway was visited by a party of young bucks from Louisville who had inherited the traditional dislike of Cincinnati and her customs. As a large party of Cincinnati gentlemen were seated in the saloon engaged in conversation, one of the Louisville visitors attracted everybody's attention by vociferating to his friends, "Come, gentlemen, let's have a Cincinnati treat." Thereupon each member stepped up to the bar, and calling for a drink, paid each his own score, and then laughed merrily at the supposed insult they had conveyed. Beard saw their intent, and turning to his companions, said, "Come, boys, let's have a Louisville treat." They obeyed and emptied their glasses, when Beard winked "loudly," at the bar-keeper and said, "Charge it." The laughed turned against the Louisville party.

AN UNKNOWN LAND.

Facts About Central Asia.

The publications of the Royal Geographical Society of London, to May, 1871, have been issued in Volume XL., and give us very interesting statistics from Central Asia.

Mr. G. W. Hayward penetrated from Cashmir to Seh, the capital of Ladak, and then crossed the pass in the Himalaya range, and found a region elevated from thirteen to eighteen thousand feet above the sea, from which rise snowy ranges of mountains which continue north into Russian territory as far as latitude 55°. His route was over and on the east side of this range.

Baron Osten Sacken took his departured from Varnoe, on the borders of Russia and the Chinese empire, crossed the snowy Thian Shan range west of Lake Issek-kul, and surveyed to within twenty miles of the city of Kashgar, the north limit of Mr. Hayward's survey.

Mr. Fedchenke, of the Russian scientific corps, made a topographical survey of the Zarafshan Valley and river, which run to the west, and pass Samarkand. They determine Kheran to be in latitude 37 degrees 8 minutes north, and longitude 79 degrees 55 minutes east; Yarkand to be in latitude 38 degrees 21 minutes north, and longitude 77 degrees 28 minutes east; Kashgar to be in latitude 39 degrees 25 minutes north, and longitude 76 degrees 10 minutes east; Samarkand to be in latitude 39 degrees 40 minutes north, and longitude 67 degrees east.

These surveys fix definitely in our maps an unknown country, heretofore known as Little Bokhara, Chinese Tartary and Eastern Turkistan, the waters from which run into the Oxus, Naryn and Zarafshan rivers to the west, which enter the Caspian and Ural seas, and to the Rashgar and Youkand rivers, which flow into Lake Lob, in Central China.

This range of mountains, which extends from India to Russian Siberia, is of great height. Hayward, in May, counted from a height near Kashgar 63 snow-peaks in sight at one time; and the streams are mainly from the melting of snow in May, June, July and August, running through a country highly cultivated, under the greatest system of irrigation of any part of the world, with an industrious, hardy people, who live in great comfort. "The products of the country are various and abundant. Wheat of two descriptions is produced, one sown in September and the other in April; rice, barley, Indian corn, four kinds of oil-seeds in abundance, clover, turnips, carrots, onions. Cotton of a fair description is produced in large quantities, and manufactured into material for native wear, or exported to Khokand and Russia. The fruit crops consist of the pear, apple, apricot, almond, peach, walnut; while the vine is cultivated, the yield from which is excellent. The mulberry is everywhere seen. The principal exports to India and Cashmir are felt cloths, silk, shawl-wool, &c. Khotan produces excellent carpets, silk in large quantities, &c. The animals are the horse, two-humped camel, ox, ass, sheep, and shawl-wool goat."

Mr. Hayward gives the names of forty-six towns and villages: "Yarkand contains 40,000,—is the capital of Eastern Turkistan, is 3,830 feet above the level of the sea,—160 mosques, many schools, 12 caravansaries which are always crowded with merchants from every part of Asia; the city is surrounded with a fortified wall from forty to forty-five feet in height and is entered by five gates. Kashgar contains 28,000 houses. Porgam contains 16,000 houses. Karghalik contains 20,000 houses; and the country contains a population of several millions."

The people are Mohammedans of the Tartar-Uzbeg race, and governed by a military adventurer whose title is Mahammed Yakoob Beg, the Atalik Ghazee, and Ruler of Eastern Turkistan,—who now is 45 years of age.

The Russians have possession of the west of the mountains, including Samarkand.

A Man and a Dog Fight.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

About half-past 8 o'clock Wednesday a boy, running along Leavenworth street through the rain, kicked a dog lying on the walk in his way, and the savage brute, springing to his feet, immediately attacked him, threw him down, and was only prevented from doing further damage by a heavy blow from the boot of a passer-by, a large, powerful-looking man. The animal, thoroughly aroused and infuriated by this second kick, turned on his assailant, and a severe struggle ensued. The man lost his footing by the impetus of the dog's first spring, and they both rolled over and over in the wet and mud, the man succeeding in seizing the brute by the throat, from which he never lost his grip. A drayman driving by stopped his dray, and, pulling out one of the stakes, stood over the combatants, endeavoring to get in a blow, but such was the danger of striking wrong that the man himself called out for him to desist. The fight had lasted probably three minutes, and two or three men were just hurrying up the street, attracted by the cries of the boy, who had run into the garden for safety, when a noise was heard like the breaking of dry chips, and the dog stretched himself suddenly and stiffly out, his tongue hanging, black and swollen, from his mouth, and the man came to the top once more, for the last time, one hand still on the animal's throat and the other outstretched for the drayman's weapon, receiving which he rose swiftly to his feet and struck the dog once or twice heavily upon the head. There was a convulsive quivering of the animal's frame, a rush of blood from the mouth and nose, and the fight was over. The man's wrists were badly lacerated, but beyond that, owing to the strength of his grip, he had received no injury.

New Anecdotes of Lord Byron.

At a time when Coleridge was in great embarrassment, Rogers, when calling on Byron, chanced to mention it. He immediately went to his writing-desk, and brought back a check for £100, and insisted on its being forwarded to Coleridge. "I did not like taking it," said Rogers, who told me the story, "for I knew that he was in want of it himself." His servants he treated with a gentle consideration for their feelings which I have seldom witnessed in any other, and they were devoted to him. At Newstead there was an old man who had been butler to his mother; and I have seen Byron, as the old man waited behind his chair at dinner, pour out a glass of wine and pass it to him when he thought we were too much engaged in conversation to observe what he was doing. The transaction was a thing of custom; and both parties seemed to flatter themselves that it was clandestinely effected. A hideous old woman, who had been brought in to nurse him when he was unwell at one of his lodgings, and whom few would have cared to retain about them longer than her services were required, was carried with him, in improved attire, to his chambers in the Albany, and was seen, after his marriage, gorgeous in black silk, at his house at Piccadilly. She had done him a service, and he could not forget it. Of his attachment to his friends, no one can read "Moore's Life" and entertain a doubt. He required a great deal from them,—not more, perhaps, than he, from the abundance of his life, freely and fully gave, but more than they had to return. The ardor of his nature must have been in a normal state of disappointment. He imagined higher qualities in them than they possessed, and must very often have found his expectations sadly balked by the dullness of talk, the perversity of taste, or the want of enthusiasm which he encountered on a better, or rather longer, acquaintance. But, notwithstanding, I have never yet heard anybody complain that Byron had once appeared to entertain a regard for him, and had afterward capriciously cast him off. Years after they had met for the last time, Lady Byron went with Mrs. Jameson to see Thorwaldsen's statue of her husband, which was at Sir Richard Westmacott's studio. After looking at it in silence for a few minutes, the tears came into her eyes, and she said to her companion, "It is very beautiful, but not so beautiful as my dear Byron." However, interrupted by changes of caprice or irritability, the general course of her husband's conduct must have been gentle and tender, or it never would, after so long a cessation of intercourse, have left such kindly impressions behind it. I have, indeed, reasons to believe that these feelings of affectionate remembrance lingered in the heart of Lady Byron to the last. Not a fortnight before her death I dined in company with an old lady who was at the time on a visit to her. On this lady returning home, and mentioning whom she had met, Lady Byron evinced great curiosity to learn what subjects we had talked about and what I heard of them, "because I had been such a friend of her husband's." This instance of fond remembrance, after an interval of more than forty years, in a woman of no very sensitive nature—a woman of more intellect than feeling—conveys to my mind no slight argument in defence of Byron's conduct as a husband.—*Life of Rev. W. Harness.*

ROSSEL AND JOAN OF ARC.

A Paper Left by the Executed Communist General.

Among the remarkable papers left to the world by the unfortunate Rossel, of whose military genius, untimely lost to France, so many striking proofs have been given, was one on Joan of Arc, considered as a strategist. In this celebrated French heroine he discovers the highest qualities of a General, and he contrasts her operations against the English with those of McMahon and Bazaine against the Prussians in the late war, much to the disadvantage of those commanders. He considers that her plan of the campaign for the relief of Paris was not only conformable to the rules of war, but superior to them, and gave tokens of the genius of a great captain. Had she not been thwarted by the ignorance of her lieutenants, and by intrigues at Court, she would in all probability have driven the English out of France. Had Napoleon III. and his Generals followed her strategy, the Germans would not have reached Paris. There is a striking analogy between the situation of France as it was in 1429, and what it was in the latter part of 1870. In 1429 the centre of the English power was at Paris; in 1870 the centre of the German forces was before Paris. In 1429 the base of the operations of the Anglo-Burgundians included, on one side, the States of the House of Burgundy, and on the other the coast of the English Channel. The English were also operating in Guienne, but this may be left out of consideration. In 1870 the base of operations of the Prussians extended only from Metz to Strasbourg, closing the defiles of the Upper Vosges. Joan of Arc did not attack in front of the principal force of the English. She began by interrupting their communications with the Burgundians, by marching upon Rheims, taking care to keep a wide distance between herself and the English forces at Paris. She thus placed her army between the English possessions (in France) and Burgundy, and made herself master of the great route which cuts transversely the basin of the Seine. She did not waste time or strength in laying siege to the large cities she passed, but contented herself with threatening them and the Burgundians, who, being thus separated from their allies, fell back by way of precaution. Having by this bold and brilliant manœuvre got possession of the strongly fortified city of Rheims, and paralyzed the Burgundians, she suddenly retraced her steps and fell upon the English lines at Paris, cutting the communication with their main depots at Rouen and Calais. However, her previous exploit of raising the siege of Orleans, for which Rossel gives her so much credit, owed much of its success to the superstition of the age, for the English soldiers believed her to be in league with the powers of darkness, and possessed of magic spells, while the French looked upon her as a delivering angel sent especially from heaven to drive the foreigners out of France. The former were disheartened and cowed in proportion as the latter were animated and confident; and it was not until Joan had been wounded and had manifested certain feminine weaknesses that both her adversaries and her followers were undeceived. Nevertheless, she deserves immortal honor for her gallant exploit. It was the first turn of the tide in favor of the French, and was followed before many years by the liberation of France. Had McMahon made as determined an effort for the relief of Sedan as Joan did for that of Paris, the aspect of the war might have been different. But in 1870 the French Generals, instead of following the example of Joan of Arc, by attacking the forces besieging Paris, avoided doing so, and carried on their operations so far to the south or the north that the Germans never felt any uneasiness about having their lines of communication with their base cut. According to Rossel these were two fatal errors, displaying a total absence of strategic ability, and he takes pleasure in pointing out to the French Generals their inferiority in this respect to the illustrious "Maid of Orleans." And if it be argued that the circumstances under which warlike operations are carried on nowadays are different from what they were in her time, it can be replied that in 1429 the army of France was in a far more disorganized condition than it was in 1870; but the enthusiasm which Joan inspired, and the genius for command which she displayed, speedily remedied the prevailing disorder, and inaugurated victory; whereas, in 1870, not a man appeared who was equal to the emergency. In the days of the feeble Charles VII., France was in the most deplorable condition, harrassed by the English, who held Paris and the north and the west provinces, and by the Burgundians, who held the East, almost to the gates of Paris, torn by internal dissensions, governed by a weak-minded King, and profligate nobles, without money, credit, or commerce,—in fact she could scarcely have fallen lower. In this desperate strait she was not only saved from destruction, but restored to health and strength by the genius, courage and patriotism of two young women—one, the beautiful Agnes Sorel, whose influence over Charles VII. was exerted for the best interests of the nation; the other, the heroic Joan of Arc, who caused him to be crowned at Rheims. Contrast this with the history of 1870: France, at the head of Europe, reputed to be the most powerful nation on that continent, prosperous, wealthy, and possessing unlimited credit, the pleasure ground of the world, her immense armaments a cause of anxiety to her neighbors; her capital the centre of art and fashion; in short, a greater contrast with 1429 could not be imagined, and Rossel may well be forgiven for the enthusiasm which he felt for the heroine who raised her country from the dust in 1429, and for the contempt which he felt, and which every Frenchman must feel, for those who plunged her into it in 1870.

President Thiers and the Protestants of France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* says: On the same day that the stormy debate was taking place in the House respecting the Orleans Princes, M. Thiers was receiving the Consistor of the Protestant Church of Paris, whose President, M. le Pasteur Grand Pierre, found it necessary to go and thank M. le President for having authorized a synod of the Protestant Churches in France. M. Thiers made a rather remarkable little speech in reply: "I thank you (he said) for the proof of sympathy you have given me. I am deeply touched at it. Overwhelmed with work, sometimes with grief, I am buoyed up only by the hope that I have the sympathies of all honest men; and when I hear men like you, so universally honored and so honorable, I cannot for one moment doubt that I have all those sympathies. Be convinced that, a stranger to all parties, merely a Frenchman solely devoted to the task of raising France from her misfortune, my every thought, my constancy, and my courage are centered in that task. As regards the interests of your creed, I entertain the deepest respect for human conscience, and will constantly endeavor to maintain in its fullest integrity the principle of religious liberty. An immense majority applied for the convocation of your synod. Although greatly apprehensive of the consequences of religious controversy for the repose of souls (*sic*) I was bound to yield to the wishes of the majority of your co-religionists. As your Church governs itself, I could not commit to other hands than your own the duty of pacification. But pray consider the state of France, consider her need of peace, moral and material, and I supplicate you not to allow religious quarrels to embitter the political dissensions that have ever disturbed our country. I know most of you personally; I feel the deepest esteem for you; and I feel sure that you will try to inaugurate that restoration of the privilege of your Church by endeavoring yourselves to settle the differences which have arisen among you during the past few years in a spirit of union and concord. Schisms only promote the triumph of anti-religious doctrines. A humble and modest Magistrate of the French Republic, I cannot pretend to any influence on your religious convictions (*sic*); but, if my intervention can in any degree assist you in the accomplishment of your mission of peace, you may rely on my honest and disinterested co-operation. Good, in everything and under every form, is my wish, my object, my sole preoccupation. Help me, and I will help you."

The British Telegraphs—Mr. Scudamore Appointed Director-General.

London (Jan. 2) Correspondence of the New York World.

Mr. Scudamore has been appointed Director General of the Telegraphs of the United Kingdom. Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore, C. B., is an old officer of the British Post Office, of which for many years he has been what is officially known as Second Secretary. That is, in fact, the Assistant Postmaster General. His position as such was, of course, permanent, the Postmaster General being the only official of that department that changes with his government. Mr. Scudamore has had a service of thirty-two years, having risen from the clerkship, to which he was appointed in 1840, to his present responsible position. He had been Receiver General and Accountant General of the Post Office, and was the chief reorganizer of the money order office in 1850. In 1860 he aided in establishing the Post Office savings banks. He succeeded Sir Rowland Hill as Assistant Secretary, and subsequently became second Secretary. In the latter position he organized the governmental telegraph service, the result of which has been that the telegraph offices have increased from 2,000 to 4,000, and the charges have been reduced to the uniform rate of one shilling from rates varying from one to six shillings for a single message, saving thereby £300,000 annually to the public. But it is not great executive ability alone that a Director-General of telegraph wants. Intrusted with the confidence of the public, he requires at least sufficient morality to prevent him abusing what they have intrusted to him. This Mr. Scudmore has not invariably been able to do. Perhaps his long association with the Post Office—where, if the example and official declaration of Sir James Graham be any evidence, letters are not always considered sacred—has led him to believe that he may establish in England a *cabinet noir* for the telegraph department. Recently during the telegraph strike he had the amazing hardihood to suppress a despatch giving particulars of the movements, addressed to the London *Daily News*. Later he did what was nearly as infamous; in sending a despatch to the London *Standard*, he did not feel called on to keep it back; but he wished to say its information was not correct. As the London journals properly answered, he had no more right to read the despatch than he had to break the seal of a private note.

A Juvenile Entertainment in New York.

The New York *Standard* publishes an account of a juvenile entertainment which recently occurred in a fashionable quarter of Brooklyn, which gives one a vivid idea of the rate at which Young America is progressing,—at least in New York and vicinity. It was a full-dress party of misses and young gentlemen between the ages of 5 and 10 years. About one hundred guests were present, and it is stated that the hostess, a young lady of 10 summers, received them with the ease and self-possession of a matron of 40. The dresses, it is said, consisted of white, pink, yellow, and blue silk, elaborately trimmed and decked with spangles. The little misses had their hair dressed in the latest style, frizzed, puffed, powdered, and adorned with flowers. White kid gloves were generally worn, and the only thing said to be lacking in the representation of an adult party was the enamel with which some of the female devotees of fashion ornament themselves. Paint and powder were freely used, and one little miss attracted much attention with her powdered hair and dazzling costume. She wore a pair of diamond ear-rings, a gold chain, and locket studded with diamonds, while upon each arm was a bracelet of elaborate workmanship. In regard to these she triumphantly remarked to her admirers: "There's no sham about these; they're the real thing," which her auditors were quite willing to believe. Another little one, 7 years of age, was decked out in rose-colored silk at $7 a yard, point applique, flowers, a galaxy of diamonds and other expensive jewelry, including a gold belt, the buckle of which was studded with diamonds; a band of gold encircled the head, and from a pendant on the forehead sparkled a *solitaire* of great value. Her mother was heard to exclaim exultingly, that the price of *her* child's outfit for that evening was $5,000.

The Funny Side of Burglary.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Night before last two sisters, living at No. 670 Sycamore street, the residence of a letter-carrier, retired to the room which they occupied jointly, and prepared for bed. Before retiring one of them carefully counted out some money, which she had in her pocket, amounting to $48, and put it away carefully in a muff, the two discoursing merrily meanwhile concerning burglars and the probabilities of the money being discovered there, if one should gain an entrance. They then went to bed, and, after chatting awhile in feminine fashion, to sleep. Presently they were awakened by a slight noise. After listening intently for some moments and hearing nothing more, their talk again fell upon burglars and other mysterious visitants, and one of them exclaimed, "I see a spirit now." What was the terror of both to hear follow the exclamation the hoarse laugh of a man within the very room.

It seems that the rascal had been secreted under the bed, had heard all their conversation, and had witnessed (with much secret satisfaction, no doubt,) the concealment of the money in the muff. As soon as the ladies were asleep he crept out, secured the money, a set of sable furs worth about $75, and a small lot of jewelry, and was in the act of leaving when the ladies awoke. He succeeded in keeping quiet until he heard that unlucky exclamation; but the idea of being mistaken for a spirit was too funny for him, and he laughed outright. He succeeded, however, in escaping with his booty.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s; No. 1 spring, 11s 9d; No. 2 spring, 11s 3d; white, 12s 9d. Corn, 31s 3d. Pork, 59s. Lard, 44s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—1:30 p. m.—Unchanged. Receipts last 3 days, 27,000 quarters, 17,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—(Extra)—2:30 p. m.—Flour, 26@28s. Wheat—Winter 11s 10d@11s 11d; No. 1 Spring, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s; White, 12s 6d. Corn, 30s 6d@30s 9d; Lard, 44s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 19—5:00 p. m.—Consols, 92¼. Bonds, '62, 92¼; '65, 93¼; '67, 92¼; 10-40s, 92¼. Tallow, 51s 3d@51s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.—Bonds of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Rentes, 56f. 55c. Specie in bank of France increased 3,000,000.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—evening.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 10½d; Orleans, 10¾d; sales, 18,000 bales on speculation, and 4,000 for export.

Breadstuffs—Advices from Manchester are more favorable, but do not affect markets. California white wheat, 12s 6d; red spring, 11s@11s 7d; red winter, 11s 10d@12s. Flour, 26@28s.

Provisions—Lard, 44s 6d.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Beeves—Receipts, 6,300, about 3,000 more than up to last Friday eighty loads to arrive Saturday; No extra cattle, but cattle of the other grades is better than last week. Market active but prices about ¼c lower for common and medium; good cattle sell at last week's figures. W. Thompson sold 50 Western steers av 1,040 lbs at $5.00@5.30. W. Robbins, 18 Illinois, av 1,300 lbs, at 6c; 18 Canada oxen, av 1,580 lbs, 1,650 lbs, at 5¾c. F. Eastman, 8 Kentucky, av 1,230 lbs at 6¾c; 65 Illinois, av 1,550 lbs at 5¼c. S. Clark, 19 Illinois, av 1,700 lbs at 6¼c; 20, av 1,350 lbs at 6¼c; 30, av 1,350 lbs at 5¼@5¾c; 35, av 1,150 lbs at 6c. S. Henry, 34 Indiana, av 1,200 lbs, at 5¼c; 34, av 1,100 lbs at 5¼c. M. Gallice, 18 Ohio, av 1,050 lbs at 5¼c.

Sheep—Receipts, 16,000 head. Market dull and heavy; firm at last week's prices. Canada, av 87 lbs at 7@7¼c; 78-lb at 7¼c; Western, 83-lb at 6¼c; 90-lb at 7¼c; 100-lb at 7¼@8c.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head. No sales here. Dressed steady and dull; heavy Western, 5¼c. Pigs in demand at 6@6¼c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 34 cars, making the supply 433 cars against 263 cars last week. Market closed dull and drooping, with bulk of late arrivals Eastward in first hands. Sales, 228 Illinois steers, av 1,070 to 1,300 lbs, at 5@5¾c. Sheep and lamb—Receipts 405. Market quiet. Prices steady. Sales, 171 New York sheep, av 109 lbs, at $7 25; 164 Michigan sheep, av 88 lbs, at $6.30; 113 Ohio sheep, av 89 lbs, at $6 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,800 head. Market steady and unchanged. Sales at $4 55@4.65 for [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY HAVING $1,250 can secure a half interest in a first-class commission business. None except those who have the money and mean business need apply. A young married man preferred. Address B 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, TO ENgage in the leaf tobacco trade, with a party having a good trade established, and an unlimited stock, which he can control at very favorable figures. G. H. WHITE, 38 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 OR $10,000, to superintend a very promising manufacturing enterprise, in which the money can be turned over monthly at a large advance. Address C 23, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $3,000, for the introduction of a new and successful medicine by a medical gentleman. Address X 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO HAS A THOROUGH knowledge of the hardware business, and $5,000 or more capital. Those of experience, requisite capital, and competent to take full charge of the business, address Q 73, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—$700 TO INVEST IN THE periodical publishing business as an active partner, or with salary; or will join with other writers in starting a live publication on the co-operative plan. Address, for one week, B 61, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNINCUMBERED HOUSE and Lot, south of city limits, east of State-st., for a very desirable improved residence property, worth $12,000—incumbered $3,000. Sole object being to unload from incumbrance. Address P. O. Box 255, Chicago.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—VACANT PROPerty in burnt district for avenue residence, 50 feet, worth $12,000. Address, with full particulars, B A, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT EAST of Ashland-av., and between Adams and Fulton-sts., worth about $8,000; house must be in good condition and have modern improvements. Address F 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT A GOOD HOUSE AND lot, well located, south of Lake-st. and west of Halsted. Price not to exceed $6,000. Owners please address with full particulars, REUBEN SMITH, 229 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—KNABE PIANO, 7 OCTAVES, round corners, carved legs; been used but a short time; is in excellent order and good as new; cost $700; will sell for cash at a great bargain. Address for three days W. H. J., 311 Wabash-av.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ALL those that have got pianos to repair it will be to their interest to send their pianos to the Chicago Piano Manufactory, where there are proper tools and material to repair them with, and proper men that understand pianoforte-making, at 239 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—50 NEW PIANOS, ALSO A LARGE assortment of pianos and organs for sale, by paying a part down and the balance in monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

PIANO FOR SALE IN PERFECT ORDER. CARL THRIES, 56 South Halsted-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW BRICK DWELLING and lot near Lincoln Park. Also 10 or 20 acres near city limits, for business purposes. Will pay difference in cash. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OUTSIDE LOTS FOR HORSE and buggy, or will take horse and buggy for first payment on inside lot. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO LEASE.

TO RENT—THE NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement brick store 14 State-st., one of the best locations in the city; will be finished and ready for use Feb. 15. Apply to A. R. GLOVER, Cashier, or F. W. WINSTON, 38 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—33x100 FT ON LAKE-ST. BETWEEN Clark and LaSalle-sts., for 20 years at 5 per cent on valuation of $1,000 per foot. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY—32 ft on Wabash-av., 100 ft south of Van Buren-st., $900 per foot.
38 ft on Lake-st., between Wabash and Michigan, $900 per foot.
50 ft on Michigan-av., corner of Randolph, $1,000 per foot.
50 ft on Randolph-st., corner of Wells, $1,200 per foot.
45 ft on Lake-st., about 100 ft west of Wabash, $1,000 per foot.
54 ft on Michigan-av., southwest corner Van Buren, $650 per foot.
22 ft on Van Buren, near Wabash, $800 per foot.
Also a number of first-class residences on the avenues. A. J. AVERELL, real estate office, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY E. W. THOMAS, 174 EAST MADison-st.—Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st., a No. 1 marble front, with furniture, &c., complete, and large brick barn.
Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st., 118x178 feet, with first class brick house and barn.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-second-st., a two-story and basement brick house, with lot 25x178 feet.
Good bargains in business and residence property in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—STORE, BUILDING, AND LOT ON Lake-st.
Store building on leased lot, near Lake-st.
Three business lots on Milwaukee-av.
Two brick houses, 11 rooms each, on Jackson-st., corner of Morgan. Terms easy.
Good 12-room house, with two lots, one block from Rock Island cars. $4,500.
Good boarding house on West Indiana-st.
CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER, NEAR RANdolph-st. Market, at $8,000.
Fulton-st., near Halsted, 60x150, 20 years' lease, cheap. Splendid manufacturing location.
West Monroe-st., near Leavitt, house and lot, $2,200.
North Wells-st., lot, near Division, cheap.
EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st. Removes Feb. 1 to n. w. corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON CANAL-ST., SOUTH of Polk, east front, at a bargain.
44 feet on Canal-st., south of Monroe-st.
152 feet on Canal-st., south of Randolph-st.
1 lot on Clark-st., south of Monroe-st.
25 feet on Madison-st., west of LaSalle-st.
25 feet on Madison-st., west of Jefferson-st.
25 feet on Jefferson-st., south of Madison-st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY, LARGE PIECE OF ground on the river, both sides. All money payable at end of 8 years, interest beginning 4 per cent per annum. Property within 500 yards has brought $3,000 per acre. Will sell for less to satisfactory party. Address H S, care Ohio Valley Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—25 FEET FRONT ON MONROE-ST., between Clark and LaSalle-sts., with cellar and foundation, and sewers all made; enough materials on the ground for two-thirds of a business house; $20,000 in ten payments. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON VAN BUREN-ST., SOUTH front, 24½ feet, 100 feet west of State-st., in ten payments, $20,000, rare opportunity. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. O. SAMPSON, 539 MITCHELL-st., lots on Blue Island-av., Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., in Sampson & Greene's Addition. These lots are convenient to the street cars.

FOR SALE—LOT 20x160 ON RANDOLPH-ST., between Wells and Franklin, south front. A. E. WALKER, Room 16, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—4-STORY MARBLE FRONT BUSIness house, on Madison-st. near the corner of Halsted, 40 feet front, elegant store and finished basement; upper floors contain 20 rooms elegantly finished with every modern convenience. Several extensive marble blocks to be built in the immediate vicinity this spring; best location for any sort of business on the street; $40,000—easy terms. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE HOUSE with 1½ acres, 9 miles from the Court House, ready for use; will sell on monthly payments, and give a bargain. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, worth $4,500, and one nice house and 15 lots, worth $8,500; will be sold for what they will bring, and terms made to suit; extra chance. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS, FROM $300 TO $1,600, without cash payments to parties who will build, or will take monthly payments; five years' time. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 TWENTY-SECOND ST., TWO story and basement brick house, with lot 25x173 feet, for $11,000. The cheapest and only brick house for sale in this fine and convenient locality. Apply to L. J. HITZ, at Prussing's Vinegar Works, 361 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—SIX LOTS on Twenty-second-st., near Ashland-av. (Emberson-st.) SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.—4 lots, each 25x140 feet, northeast corner of Western-av. and Fulton-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—30x183 FEET ON Madison-st., between Wells and Franklin. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR LINCOLN PARK and School; 5 years' credit given and half the cash to build advanced to secure a lot. Apply to BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit, 100x119 feet corner Mather and Desplaines-sts.; fine location for manufacturing. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$22,000 WILL BUY A FINE PIECE of business property paying over $3,000 per annum. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, 100x130, ON ONE OF the avenues, near Twenty-second-st.; desirable church site. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, BRICK basement, on Washington-st., near Lincoln; modern improvements, 11 rooms. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on West Adams-st.; has modern improvements; marble mantels and washstands, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Will give time on greater part of purchase money. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 378 State-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., 72x120 feet, with lot 22x80 feet, in rear of Madison-st., at the head of Carpenter-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—4 LOTS on West Van Buren-st., near Centre-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—10 LOTS ON Indiana-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—25x50 feet, between Michigan and Illinois-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST.—2 LOTS ON CORner Halsted and Egan-av., near Union Stock Yards, Canal, and Railroad Transfer House. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—HOUSE AND lot 1351 Indiana-av., corner Thirtieth-st.; has 9 rooms 7 large closets, hot water works, gas fixtures, furnace, brick cellar—every convenience. Terms easy. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—STORE 219 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE front, 166x140, opposite new Tremont House. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 319 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV.—10 LOTS ON WEStern-av., corner of Kinzie-st., outside of fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—2 acres on Egan-av., and Kinkead-st., near cotton factory. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST.—NEAT FRAME house of 10 rooms, and lot 30x127 feet, No. 112 South Hoyne-st., near Adams. Price $5,000; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 12 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—55 FEET WELLS NEAR Madison; 200 feet State near Thirty-eighth-st.; 25 feet South Clark near Adams; 40 feet State near Adams; 4 marble-front houses on the avenues. B. L. HONORE, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—50x170 ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., east front. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY DAY & SANBORN, 56 WEST Madison, large list of property in the burnt district, also houses and lots in all parts of the city. Buyers should not fail to call and examine our list before buying.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—A NEAT frame cottage house of 6 rooms and lot, 40 feet front, No. 182 Thirty-first-st., near Indiana-av.; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SEDGWICK-ST.—LOT 42x90 FT. fronting on Sedgwick and Franklin-sts., north of Eugenie-st.; will sell part; very easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—25, 50 OR 75 FEET front on Wabash-av., north of Douglas place, Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—LOT 50, 100, OR 200 feet front on Lake-st., near Douglas (Thirty-fifth-st.); fine lake view. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—100 x266 feet northeast corner of South Park Boulevard and Thirty-eighth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NICE RESIDENCE AT HYDE Park, 20 acres, at a bargain; also a good house near Twenty-first-st., on Indiana-av., cheap. W. H. HOYT & SON, 234 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FIRST-CLASS frame dwelling house of 11 rooms and large lot, pleasantly located in Evanston, one third of a mile from depot. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS FOR HOMES, worth $500 for $250 and $300. For the next 30 days lots on the boulevard, only 4 miles from the Court House; the highest land about the city. Call at my office and take a free ride of 20 minutes and see them. Title perfect and abstract furnished with each lot. Terms easy. G. R. GRIFFIN, 226 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS $200 AND $250, ONLY $50 down. 2½ miles from limits, at station, 10 trains each way, fare 7 cts; streets made, trees set out, many houses built; terms so easy that they come within the reach of all. No trouble to show the lots; see them before you buy. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES BUILT AT WINnetka—$50 monthly. Academy, churches, beautiful location; 45 minutes' ride. J. T. DALE, Room 6, 14 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—FOUR MILES from Court House, accessible by steam cars, a new, 2 story house, containing all modern improvements; price, $2,850; terms—payment of $725 cash, balance on long time. A. R. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN HENRY COUNTY, Ill., 2½ miles from Woodhull, on Galva & New Boston Railroad; will exchange for good property in or near Chicago. For particulars address A. FLEMING, Room 14, High School Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash, at South Side office, 127 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 152 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING AN ARticle where proprietor is the only manufacturer in this country for sale. Capital of $500 required. Address W 87, Tribune office.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE, ON account of changing business, with lease and fixtures, cheap. Inquire at 1281 South State-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $6,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE; WILL SELL THE store with the whole or one-half of the stock. In order to engage in the manufacturing business, we offer for sale one of the oldest and finest drug stores in central Wisconsin, located in a flourishing city of 4,000 inhabitants; three railroads now completed, and the fourth ready for the iron. For particulars call on or address J. H. LEROW & CO., 142 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT, double front, containing nine rooms. Could accommodate a number of boarders, or be converted into a store. Rent low and long lease. D. HAVERTY, 103 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACturers—The entire business of the E. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. 300 to 400 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $500,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having devoted 30 years of his life entirely to its growth, and having made all the property he desires, is determined to engage in his real estate, and obtain the rest his declining years and health demand, leaving to his successors a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address F. W. GATES, President, Office, 6 Canal-st., Chicago.

HOTEL FOR RENT AT LAKE FOREST—A splendid new hotel at Lake Forest, the most delightful suburban town in the West, and the favorite summer resort of residents of Chicago, from which it is distant 28 miles by Milwaukee Railroad. The hotel and grounds are on a finely wooded bluff 80 feet above the lake, of which they command an unequalled view. The building is elegantly furnished throughout, is warmed by steam, and is well supplied with bath rooms and water closets. In the ladies' parlor is a $1,000 piano, and in the billiard hall two good tables. Gas and water are introduced into every room. The laundry has every convenience for doing the washing of the guests and the house. There is a good ice-house in which is stored 150 tons of ice. The barn is very complete and capable of accommodating 80 horses. It is not often that an opportunity occurs for obtaining such an unique establishment, and it will be rented so that it can be made to pay well. The undersigned will take pleasure in making arrangements to show the property. S. LIND, 37 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS dining room for sale cheap for a few days. Apply at 48 West Madison-st., to DAY & SANBORN. Also, hotel to rent 20 miles from Chicago; good summer resort.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw-mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 50 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 bbls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances. The saw-mill furnishes fuel for flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa; Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

THE VERNON GRIST MILL FOR SALE with two-run stone, a Leffel water-wheel, with 15-foot head; good house and barn, 4 acres of land—all in A No. 1 order. Will be sold at a bargain if sold in thirty days. For particulars address J. MATHESON, Waukesha County, Wis.

TOBACCO FACTORY FOR SALE BY ISAAC Faller, general auction and commission merchant, 59 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A first class tobacco factory, complete, with engine, boiler, and all machinery in running order. A real bargain. Terms, ⅓ cash, and ⅔ in real estate in Chicago.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AT 371 WABASH-av., within five doors of Post Office.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, CORNER OF THIRTY-second-st. and Fourth-av., opposite the largest public school in the city, suitable for candy and book store. A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A private hotel on Wabash-av. Weekly profits, $200. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A large, first-class hotel in this city; an excellent chance for hotel men. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD FRONT OFFICE OVER MY store, 56 and 58 South Water-st. J. H. DIX.

TO RENT—A FINE CORNER STORE, ONE block from State-st.; rent very low. Inquire on premises, 21 Archer-av.

TO RENT—FOR OFFICE OR STORE PURposes, the front basement in the marble front building, 19 Eldridge-court. Apply on the premises to GEO. C. CLARKE.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS 270 and 280 South Water-st., head of Market, together or separately; also offices above; possession immediately. Apply on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICE on ground floor, within 50 feet of Madison-st. bridge; rent low. NORTON & CO., Oriental Building, Madison-st. bridge.

TO RENT—A 3-RUN WATER MILL, CUSTOM and merchant. Apply to FOX BROS., Riverside.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, part or both, in brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st., near Washington; also several good offices. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—LOFTS 50 BY 50 FEET, WITH OFFICE on first floor of buildings on Congress-st., between State and Wabash-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK BUILDINGS, 48 BY 100 feet, Nos. 184 and 186 East Monroe-st., near Fifth-av., suitable for wholesale or retail trade. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—THREE STORES ON STATE, NEAR Eighteenth-st.; will lease same for one or two years; take in exchange a 25 or 50 lot, improved or unimproved, in good neighborhood. Apply at 1174 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av., and for business, boarding, or hotel, my residence, 609 Wabash-av. SIMEON MEARS.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE HOUSE ON WEST Side, with bath room and water closets, hot and cold water; gas fixtures and a part of furniture for sale. Address X 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SMALL TENEMENT SOUTH OF Madison-st. CLAFLIN BROS., 304 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW WELL-FINISHED HOUSE, 7 rooms, in Winetka, at half-price. Apply to C. R. Wells, Winetka, Ill.

TO RENT—CHEAP, NICE COTTAGE, 596 BURNside-st.; furniture for sale; a bargain. Inquire on premises or at Lunch Counter C. B. & Q. R. R. Passenger Depot, cor. Sixteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—A FEW choice furnished rooms can be had at the Westminster European Hotel, 371 Wabash-av., just above Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bedroom, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Inquire at 446 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, OFfices, and stores. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st. Removes Feb. 1 to corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—3 NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with water; servant's room attached; for a married couple, without children; terms moderate, references requested; Cottage Grove-av., corner of Twenty-fifth-st. Inquire in the German Drug Store.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 FRONT ROOMS EN SUITE or separate, at 506 Wabash-av., suitable for office, dentist, or sleeping, second floor.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN UNEXCEPtionable tenant, with a small family, a first-class, well furnished house on the South Side, north of Forty-seventh-st. BOZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished house, on West Side, containing 10 or 12 rooms. Address, stating location and price, HILTON, 469 Wabash-av., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS IN A good locality on West Side, for housekeeping; Brown School district preferred. Address, stating terms, etc., 12 North Ashland-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE on the South Side, until May 1, or longer. Address D L R, Branch office, 369 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE IN A REspectable neighborhood. Address, stating location and terms, H 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 rooms, with the modern improvements; South Side preferred. Address, stating rent and location, C 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR THE SPRING trade, a double store and basement or lofts, say 50x150, or thereabouts, neighborhood of Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co.'s new place; Market-st. preferred; suitable for a wholesale fancy dry goods business. Parties having such, or intending to erect buildings during the season, please address P 32, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE DAY OF THE FIRE, A GOAT and two young ones. The old goat is white, and brown around the neck. One of the young ones is white, and the other black. A liberal reward will be paid to return the same to 663 West Monroe-st.

LOST—ON THIRD OR FOURTH-AV., BEtween Twelfth and Harrison-sts., a black jet breast pin. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to Mrs. V. A. CAMPBELL, 113 Third-av.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE 18TH, at the Michigan-av. Theatre, or in going from there to Prairie-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., a gold bracelet. Any one returning it to 1336 Prairie-av. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON THE WAY BETWEEN 870 WABASH-av. and Milwaukee-av., a bill book, containing a considerable sum of money, with the name of the owner printed in gilt letters on the side. A liberal reward will be given the finder by leaving it at 16 West Randolph-st., in the book store.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, ON OR NEAR Twenty-second-st., a mink boa. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 1019 Wabash-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM CORNER OF Thirty-ninth and Arnold-sts., on the evening of the 17th inst., a brown mare with a wagon painted green attached. The mare is medium size, with a white face, hind feet partly white, and swelled fetlocks; has a wart on nose, long hair, with high hip-bones. Anybody finding the same will be suitably rewarded by returning them to JAMES SWEENEY, corner of Oak and Bremer-sts., North Side.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$10 REWARD FOR the return of a bay horse with short mane, white star in the forehead, left fore and hind foot white, having a new saddle and bridle and an old halter on at the time; saddle and bridle black leather. F. J. EMERY, 27 and 29 West Randolph-st.

TAKEN UP—A GRAY PONY; HAD ON HALter, shoe gone from right front foot. Owner can have same by applying at 161 Vesson-st., meat market.

$50 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the delivery to me, in good condition, of one of my carriage horses, a bright bay, 8 years old, 16 hands high, with heavy mane and tail, and quite stylish appearance, that escaped from my barn, No. 8 Park-row, and ran down Michigan-av., Sunday evening, Jan. 7. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF LARGE BUILDING near the new theatre on Halsted-st. Will make a good restaurant. Will sell at a bargain if taken on Saturday or Monday. Apply to DAY & SANBORN, No. 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE AND lot, hardware, house furnishing goods, tinners' tools, and fixtures complete, at a bargain, for the right kind of property or cash; at 196 and 198 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT FOR TWELVE years, from Feb. 6, 1872, of Geo. W. Stoeckel's Patent Graduated Vials. Capitalists or manufacturers only need apply to Patentee, GEO. W. STOECKEL, Box 602, Pittsburgh, Pa., or 27 Wood-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS ADJUSTERS who are thoroughly acquainted with the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. FARRAR & WHEELER, 230 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY, 15 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, to do office work; one whose home is in the city preferred. Address in own handwriting, F 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED House, a competent travelling salesman, who can make employer $1,500 at 10 per cent, with satisfactory security, while employed. Address or call for N. HARRIS, 517 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED SMART BOY AT 225 West Randolph-st. Apply between 9 and 10, Saturday morning.

WANTED—50 CHOPPERS AND 10 HUSKERS; work all winter. 3½ Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN AN OLD AND long-established wholesale grocery house in the city of New York for the States of Illinois and Iowa. None but those thoroughly acquainted with the business, and having a large, established, first-class trade, need apply. Address, with references, P. O. Box 748, New York city.

WANTED—AN OUTSIDE MAN FOR A REAL estate office. Apply at or address Room 1, 143 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY AT 334 WABASH-AV., IN the rear.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE CARRIERS ON evening routes, in vicinity of West Twelfth-st. Apply to G. L. WELLS, 257 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN BY an old and well-established wholesale boot and shoe house in this city, to travel in Iowa; best references required, and good salary guaranteed. Address B. & S., Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN A PRIVATE school. Apply to-day to H. H. BABCOCK, 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—5 OR 10 MEN for the city, with $3 to $10 capital; $10 to $15 a week can be made by young or old. One man made $2 an hour, others make $8 a day. We want a Man in every town in the country, and can safely say $5 to $10 a day. Samples 25c. A. RAY, 230 W. Randolph-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF TWO OR three years' experience in the retail drug business. Must speak English and German. J. W. EHRMAN, 387 State-street.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BLACKSMITHS TO go to a country town for to iron first-class buggy work. None but good workmen wanted. Good wages and constant employment. Inquire at BROOKMAN & SKINNER'S, 130 Twenty-second-st., corner State.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER CAPABLE OF taking charge of shop; of good character. Apply at C. F. WARDEN'S Bakery, 189 Randolph-st., Chicago, on Jan. 22 and 23, from 12 to 2 o'clock. J. A. WILLING.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CROMPTON LOOM weavers; steady work and good pay. Apply immediately, to Constantine Woollen Mills, Constantine, Mich.

WANTED—A HARNESS MAKER; ONE WHO is a good jobber preferred. Apply at 183 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TWO JOB COMPOSITORS. NONE but first-class men need apply; to such permanent situations will be given. MILLARD & DECKER, corner Wood and Tyler sts.

WANTED—A SMART BOY AT RAND, McNALLY & CO'S Electrotype Foundry; must have some experience; good wages and permanent employment. Apply at once at 108 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TINSMITHS AND SPINNER. APply to ROBERT GRIFFITH, Nineteenth and Grove sts.

WANTED—WOOD TURNERS AT 486 NORTH Wells-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MOLDERS FOR A steady job on railroad and machine work. Address, by letter, MURRAY IRON WORKS, Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BLACKSMITH'S helper, at 280 Franklin-st., corner Quincy.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS JOB HAND. Also an apprentice. One having served one or two years preferred. HUNGERFORD & SMITH, 379 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER. Steady work and good wages. Apply at 21 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TO TAILORS—ONE GOOD COAT, one good pants, and one good vest maker. Steady work and first-class prices paid. Address by letter, with reference, to M. R. BRUCE, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD, FASHIONABLE CUTTER, who is willing to sew if necessary to fill up time, and for a permanent job place will work by the week or year or can have an interest in the profits. Must be a first class workman, of good moral character and steady habits. None other need apply. Good chance offered. Apply in person or by mail for one week with reference, address, terms, etc., KENNEDY & RICK, Clinton, Wis.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT THE BLENIS House, corner Canal and Randolph-sts., a first-class woman cook; no other need apply, for I will not have them.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren; a good home for a good girl. Inquire at 239 Oak-av., near Douglas House.

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A PRIVATE family, 2 Scandinavian or German girls who can speak English, and come well recommended; one must be first-class cook, washer and ironer, the other used to second work. Apply at 652 Wabash-av., after 9 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO housework, at 209 Lake-av., near Egan; easy work, good wages, and pleasant home to a good girl. Inquire, if more convenient, at 8 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework; one who is willing to make herself useful can find a good place. Apply at 1113 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE boarding-house, 121 West Erie-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A GOOD, COMpetent woman, to go 60 miles in the country and take entire charge of a good farm house; must be a good cook and butter-maker; one that can give good references, etc. Address D 51, Tribune office, for six days.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GIRLS TO MAKE neck-ties. Old hands report at once to BROWNSON BROS. & CO., 792 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SINGLE SEATED BUGgy, or will exchange it for a good buggy that will carry two. Apply in the evening, after 6 o'clock, at 1316 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE for sale the celebrated Studebaker wagons constantly on hand. Also top and open buggies, harness and horse, etc., corner of State and Twenty-second-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID Blackhawk stallion, only 4½ years old; sound and well broken. A valuable stock horse. There is money in him for some smart man. Call or address W. C. BADEAU, 1628 Prairie-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SQUARE-BOX CUTters, cheap, at BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, HARness and buggy. Must be sold to-day. Call at 135 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY, IN PERFECT ORder. CARL THRIES, 56 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CAR LOAD HEAVY horses, suitable for all work, at the OMAHA SALE STABLES, cor. Twenty-third and State sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—300 DUMP CARTS AND harnesses for the same, just the thing in the ruins or on crowded streets. At Government Goods Depot, Wentworth-av. and Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN buggy horse 4 years old, fit for family use. He is 15 hands 1 inch high, with long mane and tail. Also, two others—one fit for trucking or any other purpose; he weighs 1400, is 6 years old; the other is fit for family or any other use; stands 15 hands 3 inches high; 6 years old; warranted gentle, kind, and true. To be seen at 983 State-st. The owner parts with him for no fault whatever, as he is going to Europe.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF first-class carriages, which we will sell for the next thirty days at less than the manufacturer's prices to make room for our spring stock. We are also manufacturing the celebrated ½ and ¾ Pennoyer buggy for gentlemen's use, the best and most stylish built. Carriages nicely refitted at 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR HORSES by private sale, and have them well taken care of, with board at $4 per week, address DEXTER, Tribune office.

WE WILL SELL BUGGIES OR HARNESS cheaper by 20 to 40 per cent than any other house in Chicago. Call and see us. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 146 Michigan-av., Lake Front.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY TO USE FOR their keeping. Address B 349, Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY A FIRST-CLASS HORSE and buggy. Apply to JOHN W. KREMER, 47 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD STAGE HORSES AT STAbles of the People's Omnibus and B. Co., cor. 29th and State-sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

151½ SILVER-ST., A FEW DOORS FROM HARrison—Nicely furnished front room, with or without board. Location central. Private family.

64 ELLIS-AV., ABOVE DOUGLAS PLACE—Nicely furnished rooms and good board, per week $6.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, fire, gas, and use of parlor, embracing home comforts upon very reasonable terms.

335 ADAMS-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with fire and board, for single gentlemen.

374 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen with strictly first-class board. Transient boarders accommodated by the day or week. References exchanged.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED front chamber, with board; gas, bath, hot and cold water. Terms reasonable.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-ninth, one block from State-st. cars—Good rooms, with board, at very reasonable prices. Everything new.

826 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with first-class board. A few table boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

1029 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND HANDsome furnished front room or rooms; if unfurnish $20 per week per couple.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. Address K. L. M., Branch Office, 469 Wabash-av.

WEBBE HOUSE, 152 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board; house new, newly furnished. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2.00 per day. Day board $5.00 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH FRONT ROOM, OR SUITE OF rooms. Pleasant locality. South side, for self, wife and child, 5 years old. Address, for three days, E. W. CHARLES, 480 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; one large front room, furnished, or suite of rooms; home comforts desired. F. EVANS, 130 West Washington-st.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD on the South Side, east of State-st. and north of Twenty-ninth-st. Price not to exceed $7.50 per week. Address O 91, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLlege, 391 Wabash-av.—Intelligent young men and ladies wanted to learn and engage in the telegraphing business.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—"THE" COMplete knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODREAD, General Agents, 71 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING salesman for a first-class grocery house. The best of references can be given. Route preferred C. & N. W. R. R. via Dixon, Ill. Address W 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ASSIST IN KEEPing bar or in a billiard room, or any work that I can make myself useful. Address ASSISTANT, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY HONORABLE business by a man willing to work for his employer's interest. Address D 53, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CONTRACTORS and others—As clerk and timekeeper, by an active, pushing Englishman; has a good knowledge of work and the measurement of the same. Address W 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMMERCIAL traveller for either or any drug, glass, paint brush, color, white lead, or cork house, by one well acquainted as traveller in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and Western Pennsylvania; for the past eleven years travelling. References exchanged. Salary an object. No commission. Address G 8, Box 486, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A stone yard; best of references given, by a young man of 12 years experience. Address care of PAT. TERSCHWISHART, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS man cook, either meat or pastry. Apply for three days at 438 State-st. FRANK WALLACE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTRACTIVE young lady who understands household industry, and is willing to work; seeks some place in the country. ORION, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 73 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE Engines and saw-mills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash ticker and moulder, shaping machines and morticing machines. 54 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

BOILER FEEDERS, STEAM, POWER, AND hand pumps. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BECON'S PORTABLE HOISTING ENGINES for builders and contractors. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

B. T. BABBIT'S ENGINES AND BOILERS, from 12 horse power upward. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

ENGINE LATHES, ALL SIZES, IRON PLANers, drill presses, bolt cutters, twist drills, belting, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE SCROLL SAW AND one planer, new. Inquire of GEETS, LUMBARD & CO., 300 West Madison-st., or at Factory, corner Wood and Clarinda-sts.

FOR SALE—A TIP-TOP FOOT LATHE, WITH slide rest, chuck, drills, &c.; new, never been used. 46 West Lake-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—A 2½x30 STATIONARY ENGINE; also a 30x18 condensing, beam engine, portable engines of both sides, shafting, hangers and pullies. WM. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FARRAR SURFACERS, RESAWING MAchines, planer and matchers, wood lathes, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

JOHNSON'S STEAM AND POWER FIRE pumps, piping, hydrants, hose, hose couplings, hose pipes, etc. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES—WE CAN FURNISH AT once, on receipt of order, steam engines from 4 to 12-inch bore, and larger ones, in a short time, all warranted to give satisfaction, at low figures. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BOILER and engine, 12 to 18-horse power; shafting, etc. Address 377 North Clark-st.

WE HAVE ONE EXTRA-HEAVY DOUBLE cylinder planer and matcher made particularly for planing ship timber and other heavy work, will plane both sides 24-inch wide; will take in timber 14 inches in thickness and joint both sides; it is also convenient as a smaller machine for light work; will cut ceiling-boards 3-inch wide, ½-inch thick; weighs about 10,500 lbs; will be sold cheap, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING HAD 15 YEARS experience in carrying on a country retail business wishes to invest $5,000 and his services in some good, reliable paying business; no patent rights. Address C. PORTER, 500 Wabash-av.

ATTENTION!—WHOLESALE GROCERS—ANY party in Chicago, engaged in a regular mercantile business, wishing to secure a partner who has $10,000 capital, address P. O. Box 118.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Loan, real estate and law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1131 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEES after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

HARRY ANDREWS AND KUHN AND ANGIE Andrews saved all their jewelry and diamonds. Abraham Frank saved all the clothing of his store. Pawnbrokers on State-st. near Peck court.

I HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR SEVERAL HOUSES and lots at from $4,000 to $15,000 each, south of Eighteenth-st. east of State-st. E. W. THOMAS, 174 East Madison-st.

I HAVE $1,000 OR $2,000 TO PUT INTO SOME paying business; either as partner or will buy out some profitable business, manufacturing or otherwise. Apply by letter to M. HALL, 305 Washington-av.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 582 Wabash-av.

PARTIES HAVING LOTS TO CLEAN IN THE burnt district can have work done at very low rates by addressing C 37, Tribune office.

PARTIES DESIRING AN INSPECTION OF their boilers will send applications to 121 West Randolph-st. JOHN D. MURPHY, Inspector of Steam Boilers.

WANTED—VAN VECHTEN'S LATEST CITY and county maps, by SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 162 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SALOON LICENSE. CALL ON L. B. SPAULDING, 205 South State-st.

WANTED—OLD BURNT SAFES FOR CASH. Send description and location to E. M. THOMAS, 253 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OUT A GOOD EATING house and hotel, at some point where money and business are plenty. Address HARRY BANGS, Box 275, Watertown, Wis.

WANTED—2 GOOD HOUSES ON MICHIGAN, Wabash, Prairie, or Calumet aves. Worth from $15,000 to $25,000. B. L. HONORE, corner Adams and Dearborn.

WANTED—FROM 100,000 TO 200,000 OLD brick, cleaned and piled, in exchange for cash, and four horses, one pole and one open buggy, one heavy covered express wagon, and several trucks. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new Corner Street Shielding brush, per hour; retails $1.50. Rights free to workers. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—I WOULD LIKE TO PURCHASE an interest, and devote my time to the best advantage, either as bookkeeper or in a general way, in some legitimate business. Have kept books for 4 years, and at present with a leading house in this city in that capacity. I have $5,000 cash, and a large acquaintance. Anyone desiring such assistance, and representing the right style of business, can address D 84, Tribune office. References given and required.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION," by Colbert & Chamberlain, associate editors Chicago *Tribune*. Illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo vol. of 528 printed pages, and 21 page illustrations (embracing 50 engravings); 352 pages in all with the fullest (10x18 inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. *Be careful that you get hold of the right book.* Enclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and name territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

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